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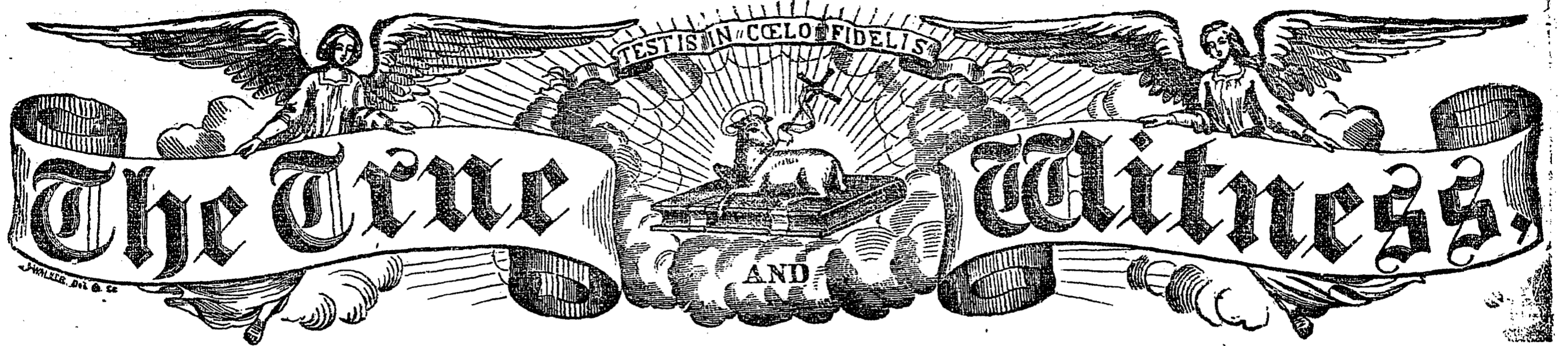
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865. No. 32.

THE CRUMPLED ROSE-LEAF.

CHAPTER I.

Picture to yourself the most charming of morning-rooms, in the most picturesque and comfortable of country mansions...

One—the elder of the two—lay back in a lounging-chair where the morning sun streamed in most warmly, lazily pulling and fondling the delicate ears of a greyhound...

Rosamond, my dear, said the seated lady, presently, do you know I have just been thinking you are the luckiest creature in all the world?

That of enabling me to see a flaw in what looks perfect to all other eyes, perhaps, answered the lady by the window, in rather a doleful tone.

The other gave her chair a sudden wheel, that enabled her to see the face of her companion. It was a face fair to look upon, of that order of beauty seen often in the pictures of one of the greatest of living English painters...

A flaw in your lot, my dear? the elderly lady went on composedly. No; that would indeed require the most powerful of mental microscopes to detect.

Nonsense, Harriet! and the sweet face turned towards her half smiling. Nevertheless, two large tears were quivering between the heavy brown eye-lashes.

What! crying, Rosamond? My dear child, is there really something wrong? exclaimed the elderly lady in a very different tone...

Oh, Harriet, I'm a miserable woman! and with this tragic exclamation, Miss Rosamond Barrington threw herself down on a sofa, and cried real hearty tears.

Harriet Beauchamp looked on stupefied; then she rose, and going to seat herself beside her friend, drew that pretty golden head on her kind breast, kissed and caressed it.

My dear Rosy, to think of my laughing and talking nonsense when you had really a trouble; I shall never forgive myself. But tell me what it is. Even if I can't set it right, I can sympathise, and that's something, dear, in real trouble.

But ah, Harriet, perhaps you'll not allow this to be a real trouble: and yet it is the most real and the worst!

My poor pet, what can it be? Your gallant old guardian would put his hand in the fire, or go out in an east wind, or do any other unheard-of thing, sooner than be angry with you; and to do you justice, you are always the best and most dutiful of Rosies, and don't give him any cause, even if he were the most irascible and ferocious of guardians; so it can't be that.

Oh, no, no. Then what can it be? Miss Beauchamp considered, bending her dark brows in great perplexity.

Rosamond wept on. It can't be; no, it can't be anything about Jack?

There was no answer beyond the tightening of the two pretty arms around Harriet's neck. Miss Beauchamp looked disturbed.

Has Jack done anything? My dear Rosamond, don't cry so; and don't—if you can help it—keep me in suspense. You know how dear that cousin of mine is to me. It would go near to breaking my heart if Jack did anything wrong—anything!

She paused in great agitation. Her distress spoke so plainly in her voice, that Miss Barrington sat up, and hastened to say—

He has not done anything wrong, of course not. How could you think it of him a minute, Harriet? But—but I have thought for sometime, and now I'm sure, that Jack does not care one bit about me—there!

Rosamond! Jack not care for you. Well, that is the very wildest caprice that ever entered the head of a spoiled beauty. Why, what has the poor fellow done now, that you should think so?

Rosamond turned away her head. It is not anything he has done, she began, and then stopped.

But something he has left undone. Ah, Rosamond, that is a much more serious matter, for now all sorts of intangibilities come into question. My dear, I am very sorry to hear this. Tell me, if you can, what put it into your head?

I can't tell you any one thing, Rosamond burst out impetuously; they are so many, and so little, you would laugh. I know you would, if I were to put them into words; and yet they all go to prove one thing, and I'm sure of it—Harriet, do you think I could think so on light grounds?

The sweet face crimsoned all over, the little foot beat a nervous tattoo on the carpet. Miss Beauchamp looked grave.

Well, Rosamond, if I am not to hear your reasons, I can't judge of their value. But I must say one thing, and that is, that whatever you may like to imagine, I am quite sure that John Walsingham loves you as a good, true-hearted gentleman does the woman he has asked to be his wife.

Asked to be his wife! Yes, there it is, cried Rosamond; Jack never did ask me to marry him, at least not as men ought to do. He grew up to think that we were to marry some day. We both knew our fathers and mothers had settled all that for us.

But the miserable woman! instead of abandoning herself to tears, as on the first occasion of her announcement of her condition, started from her seat, and paced the room to and fro with a crimson face and a charming air of insulted dignity.

There's Jack, said Miss Beauchamp, going towards the window whence the sound came nearest. Rosamond stopped and looked irresolute, but she came no nearer to the window.

Well, sir, good-morning? Ah, Harry, the top of the morning to you my dear. Where's Rosamond?

Here. Do you want her? Of course. What a question to ask an adoring lover? Tell her to show her face at the window, and I'll not miss the sun when he goes behind that cloud that's sailing up with the wind.

Rosamond, he wants you, Miss Beauchamp said, looking back into the room. Miss Barrington walked slowly to the window, and and looked down on the gentleman who waited on the lawn below.

Rosamond, I have come to tell you it's the sweetest morning of all the year. Will my gracious lady permit her slave to order the horses, and go with him for a delicious canter over Barton Downs?

Not care about riding to-day? Why, my child, it's a day of days for a gallop. There's the sweetest breeze over the downs, and the larks are singing like—like mad; and—He broke off with a laugh.

Yes, but I can't ride to-day: thank you. Won't you, really? Well, then, I think I'll take a run over and call at the Dacres; you know I ought to have gone ever so long ago.

Yes—adversity's the thing! Miss Beauchamp went on. Remember what the poet says, my dear Jack; Adversity, like the toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Decidedly ugly, if it's to come in the shape of a railway smash, Mr. Walsingham replies, dubiously caressing his whiskers. I say, Horace, can't it be something short of that?

Miss Beauchamp looked up at her cousin's stately strength and comeliness. Horace, if you please, I can't have Jack disfigured: not permanently; but a wasting illness might be judiciously employed perhaps. I have heard of such things, and in books.

My good fellow, you are stupid, Mr. Vaughan remarked. From the bed of wasting sickness, you can indite a most touching farewell, and beseech a last interview, and who—?

No! I'll be banged if I can, interrupted Mr. Walsingham most emphatically. I could not play with any woman's feelings in that way; I couldn't owe my wife to a trick, Harriet.

Yes, that is how it is, she said bitterly. He does not care whether I am with him or not. He'll go over to Harper's Court, and ride with Flora Dacres, and be just as content with her as he would with me. Harriet, you would not be content to be loved in that fashion by Mr. Vaughan?

Because that easy fashion of loving is not Horace Vaughan's, but it is Jack Walsingham's. My dear Rosamond, men don't love after any one pattern, but after their natures.

Then I can't be content with Jack's fashion; I prefer to be something more than just a woman, like other women, to the man I marry, exclaimed Miss Rosamond with swelling indignation; and I shall tell Jack so, and set us both free.

CHAPTER II.

It's the most confounded, the most extraordinary caprice that ever entered into a woman's fancy.

So spoke Jack Walsingham, as, with his hands thrust into his pockets, and his back to the fire, he confronted the sympathising faces of his cousin, Miss Beauchamp, and his friend, Horace Vaughan.

Confounded—is it unfounded, Jack? asked Miss Beauchamp quietly. Unfounded! why, of course it is. Haven't I looked all my life to marrying Rosie?

Yes, that's just it; she thinks it's mere habit—the knowledge that you were always meant for one another, and not real, actual love on your part.

Real, actual love! what does the child mean? At least I can say this—if I do not know real love for Rosamond, I never knew it for any other woman.

Did you tell her so? Of course I told her so; but all I could say was so much wasted breath. I believe the poor little thing has taken it into her head she is doing a generous thing by me in giving me up, and that's half the meaning of the matter.

He looked so comically perplexed, that Miss Beauchamp was moved to say: I should like to know whether you really care, Jack?

Really care, Harriet? Well, I must indeed have been wanting in much, if you entertain that doubt. I suppose I have not, of course I can't have been a very adoring lover; I have been so accustomed to think of Rosamond as belonging to me, that I've been careless in asserting my ownership. But, ah cousin—I have had my own thoughts of a home and a fireside perhaps, and Rosie's pretty golden head making sunshine in the dark old house you and I used to call home once; and a man doesn't part with these without a sort of woech, my dear, little as you may believe it of me.

Jack's voice grew husky, and Miss Beauchamp, being a warm-hearted and frank lady, immediately rose from her seat, and putting her hands on his shoulders, kissed him.

Mr. Walsingham returned the salute with a great deal of heartiness. Horace Vaughan stared.

Heyday! I good people; pray, don't put any restraint upon yourselves; don't let me be in your way for an instant, I beg.

My dear old Jack, I ask your pardon with all my heart, said Miss Beauchamp, not in any way regarding her betrothed's remark; I ought to have known you better. But that silly little Rosie must be brought to her senses, for I know she loves you dearly all the while. Horace, what's to be done?

Can't say, indeed. The difficulty seems to me that Jack is such a horribly prosperous fellow. Something in the way of a good real misfortune would go a long way towards setting matters right, in my opinion. If, for instance, Jack could have a frightful illness, or be smashed in a railway accident, lose an eye—or—break his back, or something of that sort, I haven't the least doubt Miss Rosamond would flee to his bedside, nurse him with the most charming devotion, and insist upon marrying him, whether he would or not.

Bless her heart—do you think she would? Mr. Walsingham said very tenderly. I feel certain she would. I don't doubt that Miss Barrington has formed her idea of how a man in love should conduct himself upon the model of the popular novel hero; and is not that the line of conduct the heroine of the said novel has always adopted, ever since Jane Eyre espoused her maimed and blind adorer?

Horace is right; it is the very thing. Jack, you must have a misfortune! cried Miss Beauchamp with great energy.

Mr. Walsingham looked not over-eager to perceive the necessity. Yes—adversity's the thing! Miss Beauchamp went on. Remember what the poet says, my dear Jack; Adversity, like the toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

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Miss Beauchamp looked up at her cousin's stately strength and comeliness. Horace, if you please, I can't have Jack disfigured: not permanently; but a wasting illness might be judiciously employed perhaps. I have heard of such things, and in books.

Faith! I suppose I'm very stupid; I can't say I comprehend. My good fellow, you are stupid, Mr. Vaughan remarked. From the bed of wasting sickness, you can indite a most touching farewell, and beseech a last interview, and who—?

No! I'll be banged if I can, interrupted Mr. Walsingham most emphatically. I could not play with any woman's feelings in that way; I couldn't owe my wife to a trick, Harriet.

Ah! I thought your impracticable honesty would come in the way presently, said Miss Beauchamp, trying hard not to laugh. Well, Horace, what's to be done?

We must wait in humble hope of the misfortune, since Jack won't allow us to expedite matters; or for that not very improbable event of a lady's changing her mind, answered Mr. Vaughan.

But if I were in Jack's place, it would be long before I would ask Miss Barrington to change it, said Miss Beauchamp energetically.

Would it, my dear? asked Jack, looking at her rather whistfully; and yet you are in love with Horace here, or he thinks you are.

At any rate, he hopes the best, returned that gentleman. But what has that to do with it?

Nothing, perhaps; only I was thinking of some old words; Love suffereth long and is kind, Mr. Walsingham said simply.

CHAPTER III.

Rosamond Barrington was seventeen, a beauty and a spoiled child. These facts must plead her excuse for the follies she was guilty of. It not exactly an heiress in the bargain, she was at least endowed with enough money to give her all the comforts, and a great many of the luxuries, that money can supply.

She had never known a trouble, for her mother and father had died when she was too young to understand their death; and as the petted ward of kind General Manners, and under the loving care of his maiden sister, she had never realised her loss. Then, as if the General and his sister were not of themselves enough to spoil any young maiden, there was the General's nephew and heir, Jack Walsingham, the best-tempered, kindest-hearted, easiest-tempered fellow in the world; always putting himself at the beck and call of the little beauty, ready to think all she did was right, all she wanted reasonable, and perpetually asserting that, do what she would and want what she might, she was the loveliest and dearest little lady in all the land.

Now, it was perfectly well known to these two playfellows that it had been the earnest wish of their respective parents that their orphan children should espouse one another; in fact, they were betrothed from an early age, though no penalty awaited the breaking of the engagement if either party earnestly wished it; far less was any compulsion to be used in its fulfilment. But neither party had wished it hitherto. Rosamond loved handsome, kind-hearted Jack Walsingham with all her heart, and never more than when she took it into her romantic little head that his easy, unexact affection betrayed his want of all corresponding love for her.

So, when the deed was done, and with all the dignity and composure she could bring to her aid she had declared her firm belief in the insufficiency of Jack's affection to render either of them happy, and consequently her refusal to fulfil the engagement contracted for them—when Jack had heard this with an amazement that but ill qualified him to plead his cause at all eloquently and had finally departed more astounded and incredulous than actually overcome with grief—Rosamond retired to her own room, locked herself in, and cried till she had made herself more really ill than she had ever been in all her life before.

But she had to gird herself up, call up all that faltering pride, gather up the remnants of that troublesome dignity that was not at all natural to Rosie, and encounter the surprise and concern of the kind General, and (far, far worse) the wonder and condolence of his sister. The General saw all the pain in the poor little face when he opened the subject, and though something sore on his favorite nephew's behalf, yet, with chivalrous and delicate courtesy, he contented himself with a few words of regret, and alluded no more to the matter. But Miss Adamina, poor lady, was scarcely so forbearing; her curiosity and sympathy were both unbounded, and I am sorry to say that Rosamond more than once was moved to sharpness and wrath in putting to silence all questions on a subject that in truth touched the poor little heart too

keenly as yet to render touching to be at all endurable.

And so a week went by—a fortnight—a month; spring-days melted into summer ones.—Mannerdale looked its best; the General placidly enjoyed the beauties of his fair dwelling-place; Miss Manners visited her poor, and drove her ponies, and received her circle of friends; and Rosie pined like a bird in a cage, and thought of sweet summer days that were gone forever. For Jack Walsingham came no more to Mannerdale. How could he, indeed?—though, when Rosamond had declared their engagement was at an end, she had said also, something wistfully, that that must make no difference in their friendship of course. But Jack had seen his uncle in London, and had said that on the whole he must drop Mannerdale as his home for a while; he didn't think he could see Rosie as yet with merely friendly feelings; and if he was not to contribute to her happiness in the way he had always hoped, God forbid he should vex her kind little heart by carrying the woebegone countenance of a discontented man into her presence. So Jack came no more.—

There are some amongst us who can realise all that bare fact was to Rosie. Some of us? Ah, how many know what it is to miss a kind, cheerful, manly presence out of our daily lives! Ah, the music of that pleasant whistle sounding through all the house, the welcome coming of those light footsteps, the dear familiar voice, the merry affectionate talk, the pleasant care of having some crotchets and whims to gratify and laugh at. Who does not remember these? what woman who has had brother or lover to think for, pray for, and—part with? Those who have will know what the house was to Rosie when they had all departed. Oh that dreary silence. Oh the loneliness of those long days, when there was no one to look for, and to welcome! Not till he was gone did she realize all he had been.

So the summer wore on, and that spring-day when she had told Jack Walsingham she would not be his wife seemed so far away, removed by such whole years of regret and grief, that it was almost as if it had happened in another existence. Equally true it was that this quiet, sad Rosamond was another creature from the petted, brilliant, light-hearted Rosie that the spring sun had shone on. Neither the General nor his sister ever mentioned Jack's name; and, from shrinking at the thought that they might do so, Rosamond came to pine for the sound of it with a wild, feverish longing that shocked herself.—

Harriet Beauchamp, too, had gone to visit her friends in the north, and, though she wrote daily to her friend, was much too indignant on her cousin's behalf to speak of him or of his doings.

But there came a certain Sunday when Rosamond once more saw her old playfellow. It was, I am sorry to say, at church, when, as Rosamond chanced to turn her head, she saw, with a great upward bound of the heart, Jack Walsingham in the very act of entering the church with the Dacres. I fear, though Rosamond immediately bent her eyes on her book, it is henceforth the sacred duty she was there to perform was interrupted by many distracted and rebellious wanderings. Though she never looked in that direction, somehow she seemed to see without looking. Ah, dear, how did she become conscious of the attentive assiduity of Mr. Walsingham in finding Miss Dacre's places in her prayer-book? She was confident she never looked towards Jack; then by what magic was it she was cognisant of his every movement, even to that habitual, thoughtful caressing of his handsome moustache she knew so well. But once—yes, once—when the service was over, Rosie, with an impulse she could not resist, turned one fleeting glance on her rejected lover, and, as if some magnetic influence forced his eyes to meet hers, for one instant the two looked at each other. Jack colored a little, but he looked quite kindly and steadfastly on his first love: while Rosie turned hurriedly away, ashamed and comforted, and vexed and glad at once. Going out of church was only one long sensation of meeting Jack, speaking to him, having her hand in his once more, when they got outside; but somehow the General seemed in a very unusual state of fuss and hurry, and when they reached the gates banded his sister and Rosamond very hastily into the pony phaeton, and drove away.

All the rest of that summer Sunday she waited at home, hoping, longing, sickening. Surely if he did not come on that day, he would the next. He never could be so near and not come to see at least—his uncle and aunt. But Monday and Tuesday went, all the week went, and Jack never came to Mannerdale.

CHAPTER IV.

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it, Miss Beauchamp wrote; but if not, you must sooner or later, so I have no scruple in speaking of it. I heard it from Jack himself, but he does not tell me, in fact, does not seem very clear about what was the actual cause of the quarrel. The General has been tatty and unlike himself for some time past when they met in town, almost as if, Jack says, he fancied that he must have been to blame in his conduct towards you, to cause you to break with him. How unfounded such a suspicion is, you must know well, Rosamond. But, as poor Jack says, nothing seems to have gone well with him since you cast him off; and now this quarrel with his uncle, whom he dearly loves and reverences, has completed his discomfiture. You are aware that Jack has no claim on his uncle's property, beyond his uncle's good-will, and he inherited but little from his father, poor fellow. He talks of leaving England, therefore, where indeed he has little now to keep him, and trying one of the colonies. I think it, for my part, the wisest thing he can do.

'The wisest thing he could do! To go to the antipodes! Jack Walsingham! Her Jack—to go to the ends of the earth, where she could never see him again. O Harriet, Harriet, could you indeed have a woman's heart in your breast, and write such horrible things with such detestable coolness.'

'Thus cried out poor Rosamond, appalled at the magnitude of the calamity that had come upon her. But he should not go; she would fall down on her knees to the General and beseech him to be reconciled to the best of nephews, who, so far from ever having been wanting towards her, was all too good for one so unworthy. But, alas! the General was away from home, and had afforded no intelligence of his probable return. Miss Adamina, poor soul, was powerless. Well, then, she would write to Jack himself, since she could do nothing else, and pray at least that she might see him once again, if he really intended to leave his native land for ever. Yes, she would humble herself to do that, ah! how gladly. Love between them was over for ever, but at least she might be pardoned for praying to bid her old playfellow God-speed, ere they parted to meet no more. And the letter was written before she had time to tremble and draw back; and all the foolish, erring, but most loving little heart of the writer was in the brief, unsteady lines.

'Then came the difficulty of not knowing where Jack resided in London; but after a while, she addressed it to his club, and could only pray, trembling, that it might reach him—which it did though with some delay; and ah! who shall tell of what cruel hopes and fears that delay was made up to poor Rosamond. But one morning, beside her plate at breakfast, there lay a letter addressed in the well-known writing; Rosamond had to put it quietly aside, knowing she could not read it with becoming composure whatever it contained; and when prayers and breakfast were over, and opportunity served, and the letter was opened, fast flowed Rosamond's tears over Jack's simple, affectionate epistle.

'It was true,' he wrote, 'that his uncle had parted unkindly with him on their last meeting; true also that he was weary of England, and thought of trying his fortune somewhere abroad. It was true, too, ah, how true! that he should like to bid his dear little playfellow (whom he must remember to his dying day with the tenderest affection) good-bye; but in the present state of affairs between him and his uncle, he did not see how he could come to Mannerdale. And yet, Jack went on to say, 'now the chance of seeing Rosamond once more had been presented to him, he could not bear to give it up, so—well, if she did not mind—would she take her old walk to-morrow evening by the Drooping Well? But if she saw the slightest objection to this plan—if it gave her the slightest uneasiness—then she was not to do it; no, she was not to think of this appointment, or let that weigh in her decision. He would blithely take a longer ride from London to Mannerdale, only for the chance of seeing her.' And so, with a few words of affection, the letter ended. It contained no complaint, no reproach, no lament over what might have been; did not refer to blighted hopes and thwarted happiness; did not, more over, even make any profession of the love Rosie had doubted; and yet, in every gentle generous word, in all his simple forgetfulness of self, and tender remembrance of her, Rosie saw how Jack Walsingham had loved her. Yes, now when all was over, and it was too late, Rosamond knew she had been loved—not, perhaps, with the eager, engrossing passion her foolish little heart had exalted into the place of love, but with all the tender, unselfish, beautiful truth of a nature so manly and generous as John Walsingham's.

'If she did not mind taking her old walk by the Drooping Well.' As if she would not like the pilgrims of old, have filled her shoes with pebbles, and have gone bravely forth over the stoniest and most rugged of ways, if thereby Jack Walsingham would be found at the end of it. The autumn had set in chill and wet, it was extremely damp and sloppy, and the neat little Balmoral boots, with their high, slender heels, left quite a perceptible track, by which Miss Rosie might have been traced to the rendezvous on that chill autumn evening, had any one been guilty of such an impertinence.

She had donned a long, brown mantle and pretty straw hat, with its bunch of scarlet poppies, and taken her way out into the park, and away through the sheltered path that led to the Drooping Well. A sweet and airy little figure, slender, well-poised, and graceful as the windflowers on its stem, but one which would have been more in keeping with summer sunshine, than this mournful autumn day, if it had not been for the fearful light in those large innocent eyes, the wistful sadness that sat on the tender childish lips. She knew she was much sooner than the time Jack had mentioned, yet could not do what she would, help quickening her steps till they were almost a run. So, when she reached the old well, no familiar face was there to greet her, no dear, yearned-for voice thanked and blessed her for coming. She sat down on the edge of the well, and left as she had come in.

rain. And what a dreary, dreary evening? It was no longer raining, but a fitful wind vexed the fading leaves, and rushing among the trees made them toss their boughs aloft, with what seemed to Rosie the farcy, wild and despairing pain. Showers of dying leaves shivered to the ground after every one of these gusts, as if, weary of resisting their fate, they were minded to succumb, without more ado, to their fierce enemy, and he down, once for all, in peace to die. Almost it seemed to Rosie that it would be a good thing for her too, to lie down and suffer pain no more.

But now there comes a sound in the distance—faint at first and often interrupted—that somehow puts all thoughts of dying out of Rosamond's head; a hollow, measured, rapid sound—the beat of a horse's hoof on the miry road. Nearer and nearer. She cannot see the road from this sheltered nook; but almost she thinks she could tell the tread of Jack's horse from all other horses. Closer and closer: regular, steady and rapid; ah! if it should go past—if, after all, it should not be he. But it does not go past; there is a sudden splash and splutter among the pools in the muddy road, as if a horse suddenly reined in, a silence, a pleasant manly voice speaking words of praise and fondness to an animal, a quick footstep, and the next instant a well-knowing figure lightly stepping across the stile that gives entrance to a footway across General Manner's domain.

Rosamond rises, and would fain go forward to meet that coming figure, but her feet seem suddenly like pieces of lead, and her knees knock together. Even when Jack has both her little hands shaking in his, and is saying in his kind hearty voice: 'Rosie, how dear and kind of you to come,' she cannot speak, because that dreadful aching in her throat tells her that the tears are only waiting her voice to burst forth in torrents. Perhaps Jack sees all the struggle; at any rate, he makes a hurried and imperfect attempt to give a jocose aspect to the matter, which, though it falls short of its mark, at least helps Rosamond to a little command over herself.

She sits down again on the edge of the well, and looks up piteously into his face. 'O Jack, is it really true? I can scarcely believe it. Are you really going away?'

'Rosamond, don't sit there; your feet must be in a pool: they must, I assure you, my dear. Well, yes, I think it is true—and best, Rosie.'

'And are you going because of your quarrel with the General? O Jack, I can't think how that could ever have come about. Tell me how it was; and surely, surely, when he loves you so dearly, he can't be angry long?'

'God bless him!' said Jack heartily. 'No, I don't think he will be; and I couldn't go and leave unkindness behind me with one who has always been the kindest of fathers to me. I don't doubt but that will be set right, my dear, before I go, never fear.'

THE LATE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

After an illness protracted over several weeks Cardinal Wiseman died at 5 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, at his residence in York place, Baker Street, Portman-square. His last illness was the climax of a painful and incurable disease, under which he had suffered for many years, but during the course of which his labors on behalf of his communion were uninterrupted, except in intervals of great pain.

The death of a 'Prince of the Church,' the head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, can scarcely fail to excite some interest in society, beyond the special interest which, of course, will ever be attached to the name of Cardinal Wiseman among members of that faith of which he was so eloquent an expounder and so able a champion; the more especially since the name of the prelate just deceased has been so frequently and so prominently brought before the world in connection with an important event of English history in the middle of the nineteenth century. The name of Cardinal Pole is indelibly stamped on our records in connection with the reign of Queen Mary; but, of the Englishmen subsequently invested with the dignity of a scarlet hat, the readers of our annals have heard but little, and perhaps care less, though the list includes the names of Howard, Allen, York, Weld and Acton. The name of Nicholas Cardinal Wiseman, however, will go down to posterity as the real author and planner of the reorganisation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, after a suspension of three centuries; as one of 'the choice and master-spirits of the age' in which his lot was cast, whether they accept or reject his claim to the much-controverted title of 'Archbishop of Westminster.'

Apart from the share which his Eminence took in the 'Papal aggression' of 1850, and the helping hand which he held out from his former home at Oscott to the Tractarian party at Oxford, who were struggling under the leadership of Newman, to find a perfect and ideal Church, such as should satisfy the aspirations of their restless souls—apart from those two facts, the life of Cardinal Wiseman, like that of most ecclesiastics and theologians, was not very eventful, nor does it offer many incidents for his biographer. We will, however, do our best to give our readers a connected view of the career of his Eminence, our authorities being mainly the 'Dublin Review,' which he edited for many years, and his work entitled 'Recollections of the Four Last Popes.'

The late Cardinal was born of a good and once wealthy family, of English origin and extraction, which two or three centuries ago, held broad acres in Essex and other counties. His elder branch has held a baronetcy since the reign of Charles I, and is now represented by a gallant and able naval officer, Captain Sir William Wiseman, C.B., whose name is well known for his gallantry in New Zealand and in the Chinese Seas. The ancestors of the Cardinal, however, had been settled for some generations in the south of Ireland, and his father was an eminent merchant at Waterford who traded largely with Seville in Spain. The mother of Nicholas was a lady named Strange, of a good old Irish family, and nearly related to that of Lord Bellew. She lived to a great age, having seen her son raised to the Cardinalate, and having survived her husband for many years. Their son was born at Seville on the 2nd of August, 1802, so he had recently completed the sixty-second of his age. He was sent to England when a child six years old; and having spent two years at a private school at Waterford, he was removed to the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical College of St. Omer, then lately established at Ushaw, near Durham. Here he became a pupil of the late eminent Roman Catholic historian, the Rev. Dr. Lingard, whom then held office there as Vice-President. At Ushaw he remained until he was about sixteen years of age, when, having given satisfactory proofs of his 'vocation' to the ecclesiastical life, he was sent to Rome and entered as a student at the

English College there. This ancient institution which had been dissolved some twenty years before, was revived in 1818, when he and five other English youths were the first students of the college under its new auspices. They arrived at Rome just before Christmas in that year, and shortly afterwards had the happiness of being presented to the Pope, Pius VII., who together with his able minister, Cardinal Consalvi, had been the chief promoter of the restoration of the English College, in the hope that the new institution would sow the seeds of future victories of the Roman Catholic Church in England, or at all events greatly minister to its progress in a country now Protestant and heretical, though it had once been an 'island of saints.'

At the English College the youth prosecuted his ecclesiastical studies with such industry and vigor, that in July, 1824, when he had not reached 22 years of age, in recognition of the ability displayed in a theological disputation held before Pope Leo XII., that Pontiff conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity, and early in the following year he was admitted into holy orders. Two years later, having attained the priesthood, he was nominated Vice-Rector of the English College, and took an active part as a teacher in various branches of the ecclesiastical curriculum and also in classics and philology. Before long his reputation as a lecturer was so thoroughly established that we find him nominated to the professorship of Oriental languages in the University of Rome. In the same year he was appointed by the Pope to preach in English before the English Roman Catholics in Rome, who up to that time had never had an opportunity of hearing their native language in public within the walls of the Eternal City.

The sermons proved a success and an attraction; and it was, therefore, certain that the young ecclesiastic was marked out for promotion. Nor was such a surmise ill-founded. Towards the close of 1821, Dr. Gradwell, the Rector of the English College, was sent to England as a 'Vicar Apostolic,' and Dr. Wiseman was advanced to the vacant post. During the same year he published the first of his more noted or elaborate works, one quite in harmony with his position as professor of Oriental Languages. This was the 'Horæ Syriacæ, seu Commentationes et Anecdota ad res vel ritus Syriacæ spectantia.' The title-page of this book announces that it is 'tomus primus,' but no second volume ever appeared to complete it.

About this time Pope Leo died, and was succeeded by Gregory XVI., who was a firm friend of the rising young ecclesiastic. During the first years of Gregory's Pontificate Dr. Wiseman's relations with Rome became closer and closer, and about the year 1835 he was permanently transferred to England, or, to use the technical phrase, was sent upon the English mission. As Rector of the English College, he had drawn up for private instruction some 'Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion,' which were read to the students, and became highly popular at Rome. At the request of friends, he was induced to deliver these lectures again, in the apartments of Cardinal Weld, to a more extended audience. This was followed by a wish on the part of the English Roman Catholics to have them published: with a view to see them through the press and to superintend their publication, Dr. Wiseman resolved to visit England; and it was during this visit that he delivered at St. Mary's, Moorfields, and at the Sardinian Chapel, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, those 'Lectures on the Doctrines of the Catholic Church,' which first made his name known far and wide in this country as a theologian, a preacher, and a writer. They soon found their way into print, commanded an extensive sale, and have continued down to the present day to be one of the most popular manuals of controversial theology for members of the Romish communion.

In 1836, his 'Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion' were published, and shortly afterwards the assistance of his pen was required to meet another emergency. About this time the project of a Roman Catholic Quarterly Review was broached by the late Mr. Quin; and Dr. Wiseman, with the late Daniel O'Connell, was appealed to for assistance. The result was the foundation of the 'Dublin Review.' The first number of the 'Dublin Review' appeared in May, 1836, and Dr. Wiseman was one of its most persistent and able contributors. Seventeen years afterwards (in 1853) the Cardinal republished his contributions to the 'Dublin' in a collective form. The large volumes were entitled 'Essays on Various Subjects,' and very nearly the whole of them is devoted to a consideration of the causes and effects of the Tractarian movement in the Church of England, the commencement of which had slightly preceded in date the foundation of the 'Dublin Review,' and to which, unlike the majority of his dull and suspicious co-religionists, Dr. Wiseman was always ready to extend the right hand of fellowship. Indeed, it may be said that, from first to last, the advanced Tractarians never found among the Roman Catholics a ready ally to help on their yearnings towards the Medieval Church and its system who, in point of genial sympathy and intelligent appreciation of their views and aims, could bear comparison with the future Cardinal.

The rest of the biography of Dr. Wiseman may be soon told. In 1840 Pope Gregory XVI. resolved on increasing the number of the Romish bishops in England, by subdividing and doubling the number of the dioceses over which they had ruled since the reign of James II., with the titles of vicars apostolic; and in the same year, in furtherance of this plan, Dr. Wiseman was raised to the episcopate, and permanently appointed to the office of coadjutor or assistant to Dr. Walsh, then Bishop of the Central District, cum jure successionis, and at the same time was made Head of St. Mary's College, Oscott. 'It was, says Dr. Wiseman, returning to this event, 'a sorrowful evening at the beginning of autumn when, after a residence in Rome prolonged through twenty-two years, till affection clung to every old stone there like the moss that grew into it, this strong but tender tie was cut, and much of future happiness had to be invested in the mournful recollections of the past.'

Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago, Quæ mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit, Cum repetit noctem quæ tot mihi caræ reliqui, Læsit ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meus.

Such were the classic words in which, after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, Cardinal Wiseman expressed his remembrance of the feelings with which he turned his back, as he then thought, all but for ever, on the Eternal City. Other promotions followed under the auspices of the present Pope who succeeded Gregory in 1846. In 1848, on the death of Dr. Griffiths, Dr. Wiseman was appointed Pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London District. Very soon he was nominated coadjutor to Dr. Walsh (cum jure successionis) on the appointment of the latter to episcopal jurisdiction over the Roman Catholics of London. Dr. Walsh died in 1849 and he was succeeded by Dr. Wiseman as Vicar Apostolic. In the following year, 1850, occurred the most notable incident in the career of Dr. Wiseman. Summoned to Rome in the August of 1850, he was made a Cardinal, with the title of St. Pudentiana; and it having been resolved by the authorities there to restore England in its place in the ecclesiastical firmament by changing the vicars apostolic into Bishops with local and territorial titles, he was nominally appointed of this latter nomination—the consequences of this latter nomination—the theological, political, and administrative protests and controversies which were among its results—being rather a history than a biography, and must be so fresh in the memories of most of our readers that we may be excused from making more than a passing allusion to them here. It is a good saying, Nil nisi domum de mortuis. It is enough to add here that Dr. Wiseman's elevation to the 'Archbishopric' was dated Sept. 29, 1850, and that his Cardinalate

dates from the following day. The famous 'Pastoral Letter,' in which he announced with such a flourish of trumpets to his flock, 'We govern England as ordinary,' and which he subsequently explained as referring to nothing but 'spiritual' rule, was issued from 'the Flaminius Gate' of Rome, on the 7th of the following month. The outcry and tumult with which its publication was received, was received to some extent mitigated and toned down by some sermons which he preached at St. George's, Soutwark, immediately on returning to England, and by a judicious and well-timed pamphlet, which he entitled 'An Appeal to the Reason and Good Feeling of the English People on the Subject of the Catholic Hierarchy.' But in spite of this, and his many subsequent acts of courtesy in appearing as a lecturer on art and science, the act of the Cardinal in assuming the title of a local archbishop, designated after that city which has been for centuries the very seat of our English Legislature, was a deed which the British public has never overlooked or forgiven.

During the fifteen years which have since elapsed, the Cardinal's activity was incessant and unremitting; he presided in person over nearly every meeting ordinary and extraordinary, of the Roman Catholic Episcopate, and he largely influenced their collective counsels. In spite of the constantly recurring attacks of a very painful disease, the Cardinal still found time, besides his ordinary occupations, to contribute very regularly to the Dublin Review, and to lecture, both on religious and on miscellaneous topics, to large audiences both in London and in the provinces. In illustration of the Cardinal's wide range of learning and information, we would draw attention to the following list of some of the works which have proceeded from his pen, in addition to those which we have already had occasion to mention. His 'Future Historian's View of the Present War' (1855), is a brochure elicited by considerations which occurred to his mind during the progress of the Crimean campaigns. Of a later date are his lectures on such subjects as 'Rome, Ancient and Modern,' 'The Influence of Words on Thought and Civilisation,' and on 'The Perception of Natural Beauty by the Ancients and Moderns.' The Cardinal has also appeared as a writer of fiction; the most successful effort of his pen in that direction is 'Fabiola, a Tale of the Catacombs,' which gives a truly touching and beautiful account of the scenes in which the virtues of the Christian martyrs of the first three or four centuries were displayed in their brightest colors. His 'Recollections of the Last Four Popes' is an interesting store of miscellaneous reminiscences of days now gone by at Rome, probably never to return. His other publications include a 'Treatise on the Real Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist,' against Dr. Turton, late Lord Bishop of Ely, together with a 'Reply on the same subject'; 'Lectures on the Offices and Ceremonies of Holy Week'; 'Sermons, Speeches, and Lectures delivered in Ireland'; 'Points of Contact between Science and Art'; 'Lectures on Concordata'; and some miscellaneous sermons.

With the countenance and appearance of the late Cardinal, thanks to photography, the public are familiar enough; it is therefore scarcely necessary to describe him further than by saying that he was tall and proportionately stout, and that his features were large, coarse, and heavy, until lit up by conversation, when they beamed with intelligence. To his friends he was always affable and kind, and though he had many enemies, those enemies arose, not out of any personal feelings or private antipathies, but out of the circumstances in which he found himself placed. To the Oxford converts, or perverts, lay and clerical, he was always a true and genuine friend; and he deserves the credit for it really belonged to him of having been the one among his co-religionists who have most emphatically hailed and encouraged the great home-ward movement initiated by the Tractarians, and to the issue of which he contributed by his writings and personal intercourse. So far was this the case that it was one of the Cardinal's powerful articles on the Donatists of the Early Church which first shook the faith of Dr. Newman in the Anglican system.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, Feb. 16, a Month's Mind was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Paulstown, county Kilkenny, for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. James Hume, C.C. The esteem in which the lamented deceased was held by all classes for his many virtues, and his untiring zeal in the service of God, could not be better exemplified than by the number of persons both clergy and laity—who repaired to Paulstown on Thursday to offer a fervent prayer for the repose of his soul. The ceremonies were most imposing and were presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. At the termination of the Mass his lordship pronounced the solemn Absolution of the Dead, after which the large congregation dispersed.

We (Ulster Observer, Feb. 16), regret to have to announce the death of Canon O'Brien, P.P., Archdiocese of Armagh. A ripe scholar and a zealous priest—he was both respected and revered. The archdiocese has sustained a great loss in his death, and the congregation to which he ministered will not be easily consoled for their bereavement.

We understand that his Grace Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh, has received the Papal Bulls authorizing the consecration of Very Rev. Dr. Donnelly as Bishop of the diocese of Oglough. The ceremony will take place, we believe, on next Sunday week, when a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached by Most Rev. John Pius Leahy, D.D., Bishop of Dromore.

A correspondent writes:—The Mission in Ballinacorney, progresses most satisfactorily. Penitents are beginning to crowd from the more distant parts of the diocese, and it must afford sincere gratification to the good parish priest, Father Brady, that the blessing which he has brought amongst us is being so greatly availed of and profited by. The eloquent teachings and labors of the venerable superior, Dr. Healy, and Rev. Father Fortescue, will be of much benefit to the community.

The late Lord Viscount Massareene marked out and granted a beautiful site for a Catholic Church in the town of Colton, county Meath. Previous to his lordship's death this grant was not confirmed; but his successor, the present lord, has generously confirmed the grant of one half acre of ground, in the main street of Colton, at a nominal rent. Grateful for his lordship's kindness and generosity, the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Catholic parishioners of Colton: Moved by L. Kieran, Esq.; and seconded by Luke McGivney, Esq.—That Lord Viscount Massareene and Ferrard is entitled to our marked and lasting gratitude for his generosity in granting, at a nominal rent, so eligible and so good a site for our new church.

The report of the visitors of Maynooth College—the Duke of Leinster, Archbishop Cullen, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Chief Baron Pigott, C.B.—has just been issued. The superiors and professors at the date of the visitation, the 23rd of November last, were 20 in number. The number of students actually in residence was 517; the number on the books 535. Seventy candidates out of 82 who presented themselves in the present year have been admitted to a matriculation. Within the last 3 years 108 students have been ordained to the priesthood. The visitors again draw attention to the inadequacy of the public hall and of the college chapel, and of the poverty of the fittings of the latter. With this exception, and an expression of regret that the necessary repairs remain uncompleted for want of funds to provide the necessary furniture, the visitors say the result of their visit has been satisfactory.

'The New National Association.'—We may as well broadly state what is in the minds of many, and what will manifest itself in spite of all courtsey and restraint. The committee of the National Association does not possess the confidence of the country, and, as at present constituted, can never command it. There are names upon it that should never have been thrust into public notice, or invested with false distinction. The Bishops, who are deservedly respected, and to whom the country owes a deep debt of gratitude for their participation in the movement, cannot be expected to take an active part in its development. All they can be asked to do is to give to the benefit of their wisdom and the sanction of their authority. On the working committee must naturally devolve the task of accomplishment, and unless that committee be composed of men capable of influencing the country and commanding its attention the undertaking must prove abortive. With one or two exceptions, there are no names on the working committee which the people of Ireland can respect, or which they should be called upon to confide in. With all due deference to the gentlemen in question, the Gaxons of the Archdiocese of Dublin, the erudite and versatile professor of the Catholic University, and the undistinguished barrister who shares the responsibilities of Messrs. McSwiney and Dillon are not the men to awaken the sympathy of the people, or win them to active exertion in the country's cause. We do not attach much importance to rank or influence, as the terms are ordinarily accepted, and we believe that plain men, with clear brains and honest hands, can accomplish a great deal of good, and do accomplish nearly all the good of which the world reaps the advantage. It is on this very account, however, that we demur to the constitution of the Executive Committee of the National Association, and ask for its amendment. It would be a pity, and indeed a misfortune, if the excellent project for which the Association was called into existence were to lapse for want of the support which direct policy and reputable management can so easily secure for it. It is due to the distinguished prelates, who took part in the inaugural proceedings, to render the undertaking in which they have embarked, and to which they have accorded their solemn sanction, eminently successful. The country looked to their interference, and the country is bound to sustain their exertions. It is not too late to amend what is faulty in the organization. We tell the simple truth when we say that the country was mortified at the programme put before it, and started at the 'game' to which it was invited. Why were the priests of Meath, and Louth and Longford, and Wexford excluded from the Committee? Or why, at least, were they not invited to serve on it? We may be indelicate in saying it, but it is a notorious fact that Dublin is not politically sacred ground, and that everything that emanates from it is regarded with suspicion. The clergy of the archdiocese are excellent men, but they have never been identified with popular movements, and they have never been remarkable for their participation in popular struggles.

It looks very like presumption, or at least it is regarded as such by the country, to put into the position of philosophers and guides men who are either wholly unknown, or known only by their avowed sympathy with parties and influences opposed to the project with which they have become identified. Had there been wise heads over it the foolish and inconsistent programme which the Association has put forth would never have appeared; still less would there have been initiated a line of policy which seems specially framed to favor vacillation, and cloaked dishonesty, and open to political trifles and subterfuges which their own ingenuity would not enable them to create. The character of the committee is obvious in its action and the declarations. We do not wish to dwell upon these disagreeable matters; but we may safely say, if we are to effect anything for the good of the country, it must be by an agency more direct and intelligible—more straightforward and practical than that which is presented to us. We abhor Toryism, but we could endure it in all its natural ugliness in preference to whining Whiggery. The bishops have taken a good step in the movement they have inaugurated, but they have only done half their work. They should see that the principles for which they contend are carried out in their integrity. They should not rest satisfied with merely telling the people their duty; and, with all due respect, they should assign us better political instructors than Canon Farrell, Councillor Devitt, and Professor Kavanaugh. —Ulster Observer.

In the County of Common Pleas, Dublin, an action was recently brought against the Caran Gas Light Company by Eleanor Holywood, administratrix of William John Holywood, deceased, who lost his life by an explosion of gas in the town of Caran, on the 27th of September, 1863. The defendant was a plumber employed by the company, but it appearing that the disaster was caused by his own negligence, the jury found a verdict for defendants.

In the Commission Court, Dublin, on Thursday Feb. 16, Mr. Justice O'Brien resumed his charge to the jury in the trial of Murphy, charged with the murder of his two sisters at Balbriggan. The delivery of the address occupied the court till seven o'clock in the evening. His lordship entered into the minute details of the case, and examined the evidence from a point of view favorable to the prisoner. At the conclusion of the Judge's charge, the jury retired, and, after an hour's absence, returned to court with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with applause in the gallery and cheers outside the court house, where an immense crowd had collected to hear the result.

The bark Brandy, laden with Indian corn, was wrecked near Wexford on Thursday morning. Thirteen persons, including Dr. Pierce, a passenger, were drowned. The master and 14 persons were saved through the exertions of Captain Blake, Mr. Oughlan collector of Customs; Mr. Walsh, agent to Lloyd's, and Mr. Laffan, who proceeded to the wreck in a steam-tug, and rescued the survivors from the rigging at great risk to their own lives. A correspondent of the Freeman speaks highly of the skill and courage of Captain Blake.

The children of the late Mr. Longfield have been made wards of Chancery. His estates in the county of Cork, worth 12,000l. a year have been placed under a receiver. Mr. French, a gentleman of property in the county, has been appointed to the office, on the recommendation of Mrs. Longfield, mother of the minors.

For the past two days it has been blowing a gale of wind from E.S.E. on the coast of Wicklow. On Sunday night a fine iron-built schooner, the Anne, 270 tons, laden with coals from Liverpool for the Mediterranean, went ashore about midday between Wicklow Head and Muggins Head, and soon became a total wreck. The crew were providentially saved by the Coastguard from the Wicklow station under the command of Captain Balfour, R.N. Captain Balfour and his men remained on the spot throughout Sunday, rendering what assistance they could to the half-drowned crew of the schooner. Mr. Walsh, Lloyd's agent, has since visited the wreck, which is this day reported as 'hull below water.'

REPRESENTATION OF CORK CITY. Mr. N. D. Murphy has been returned for Cork City without opposition. Mr. Maguire was proposed in order to make a statement. The best feeling prevailed on both sides, and the proceedings ended harmoniously. —Times.

The O'Donoghue has been elected for Tralee, beating the other candidate, Mr. McKenna, by 34 votes. The following is the official declaration of the poll:—O'Donoghue, 114; McKenna, 80. Majority, 34. An attorney-at-law, named Patrick McErlane, has been committed for trial at Belfast on a charge of using seditious and treasonable expressions. Bail was refused.

Dr. O'Brennan, editor of the Connaught Patriot, recently delivered an interesting lecture, in Clifton, on the early history and language of Ireland...

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.—Numbers of our readers will be glad to learn that the ship 'Ereby,' of the despatch of which, laden with goods, by Mr. Tait, from Foyes for America, some weeks back...

In 1864 there were in Ireland seventy-four spinning mills, with six hundred and fifty thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight spindles, and there was a similar increase in power loom factories...

GREAT BRITAIN.

The issue of the Catholic Directory for 1865, under the authority of Cardinal Wiseman, gives a concise view of the progress of the Catholic Church in England and Scotland during the past year...

Table with 4 columns: Years, Churches, Nunneries, Monasteries. Rows for 1829, 1851, 1865.

It will thus be seen that Cardinal Wiseman has really much ground for boasting of progress. Since his arrival in this country there have been in and about London alone no fewer than 71 churches built...

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.—We have always maintained that, whatever might become of minor questions of jurisdiction, forms, and warrants, nothing but a most extraordinary perversion of law and justice could bring the case of the St. Albans raiders within the scope of the Extradition Treaty...

Some time ago, when a number of operatives were induced to go from the manufacturing districts to New York to work in a 'glass-house' it was strongly represented that they were being conveyed to that city by recruiting agents for the purpose of being inveigled into the ranks of the Northern army...

On Wednesday, Detective Inspector Carlisle went on board the steamship City of Boston for the purpose of making inquiries into the matter. The vessel was moored in the river, and he found on board about 38 of the miners...

We have been informed on good authority that another and larger batch of miners will soon leave the principality for Liverpool en route for New York, and that arrangements have been made for providing them passages in two steamers which will sail shortly...

ing up any of these men to President Davis? If not, what conceivable excuse can we have for giving up Lieutenant Young and his comrades to President Lincoln? So much for the law of the case...

More FEDERAL ENLISTMENTS.—The Federal recruiting agents in this country are at their old work again. From what has transpired in Liverpool during the last few days, we learn that they are as active and impudent as ever, carrying on their operations under similar transparent pretences to those which have been heretofore exposed...

We think it was hardly possible after the occurrences which we have detailed not to ask such a question, and very much in the tone employed by Sir John Welsh. The reply of Lord Palmerston was so measured in its tone and careful in its language that it has led the public to consider, perhaps somewhat unfairly, that the subject should have been altogether avoided...

The Glasgow Herald reports a fearful riot between Orangemen and Roman Catholics, at Dykeshead, a village contiguous to the works of the Scotts Iron Company, at Strath. The combatants, maddened by drink and party spirit, attacked each other on the 12th with knives, skull-crackers, and pailing 'stobs'...

A COMPROMISE.—The Liverpool Mercury has an account of a Cheshire rector, who wore a moustache but choral service abolished, Tate and Brady for 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' and preached in his scrupulous. These four offences displeased one of his parishioners. This gentleman at last offered to place £50 at the disposal of the Rector for each proposition he might concede, or £200 in all...

Parliament has hitherto preserved, with some few and unimportant exceptions, an attitude of discreet reserve on the exciting topic of the American War. No one can, we think, doubt that such a course was alike well-judged and dignified. We have determined not to intervene in the contest; we have refused the invitations of France; we have put

aspiry as far as possible all topics of irritation and angry dispute, and left the quarrel between two sections of a friendly and kindred people to their own decision of the sword—that terrible arbitrator whom they have appointed to judge between them...

Victor Townley, the murderer of Miss Goodwin, destroyed himself on Sunday afternoon by jumping over the staircase railings in Pontonville Prison, on his return from chapel. He received a concussion of the brain; and died in a state of unconsciousness at 9 o'clock the same evening...

How THE ABOLITIONISTS OF BOSTON FEEL THEIR GROSS.—The following facts are condensed from a letter dated at City Point, Dec. 23, 1864, written by one of the victims, now before Petersburg, and published in the New York Staats Zeitung: In May, 1864, P. P. Allen appeared in Hamburg, and opened his office with Meyer & Co. for the declared purpose of engaging laborers to go to the United States, offering as inducements to those who should decide to emigrate, a free passage to America, \$16 a month, for one year, and a bonus of \$100, the emigrants to be employed at ordinary labor...

The moment before battle, when the lines are formed the skirmishers deployed, the guns unlimbered, and the command awaited which is to end that awful pause dividing life from death, it is more trying to the nerves of soldiers than the conflict itself. The post has truly said that this fell silence 'Sinks for instant in the hearts of men, Thousands of whom are drawing their last breath.'

He who does not falter then but gathers resolution from the sense of duty and of honor, recalls the greater evils to avert which this danger is incurred, and above all, who conscious of right, commits himself to the care of One without whom not even the sparrow falleth, will not shrink when the storm of battle rages around him.

As it is with armies, so it is with nations. When a people resolves on war, they must be prepared to meet all its consequences. If, in the hour of peril, they parley with fear, they are lost. Calm, self-possessed resolution arising from the conviction that the object they seek to gain is worth all they may be required to give for it, is the only guarantee to success. Disaster and defeat inspire such a people with new determination instead of filling them with despondency. The nearer contemplation of the fate they would avert only nerves them to greater efforts.

My dear Neamire Your last letter has jus come to hand, and the earnings too. Kezier says she's much obliged to you; she looks fast rate in 'em. I guess that southern gal felt: kinder shaller when you took 'em out of her ears. Serve her right, the cruel troop for living on the sweat of the poor colored men's brows...

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As to the first point Mr Beecher is an authority we are not at liberty to dispute; and as to the latter it would be simply rude on our part to differ from such a high priest in the Federal States. We simply leave the quotation as we find it commending it to all our readers.

Victor Townley, the murderer of Miss Goodwin, destroyed himself on Sunday afternoon by jumping over the staircase railings in Pontonville Prison, on his return from chapel. He received a concussion of the brain; and died in a state of unconsciousness at 9 o'clock the same evening...

How THE ABOLITIONISTS OF BOSTON FEEL THEIR GROSS.—The following facts are condensed from a letter dated at City Point, Dec. 23, 1864, written by one of the victims, now before Petersburg, and published in the New York Staats Zeitung: In May, 1864, P. P. Allen appeared in Hamburg, and opened his office with Meyer & Co. for the declared purpose of engaging laborers to go to the United States, offering as inducements to those who should decide to emigrate, a free passage to America, \$16 a month, for one year, and a bonus of \$100, the emigrants to be employed at ordinary labor...

The moment before battle, when the lines are formed the skirmishers deployed, the guns unlimbered, and the command awaited which is to end that awful pause dividing life from death, it is more trying to the nerves of soldiers than the conflict itself. The post has truly said that this fell silence 'Sinks for instant in the hearts of men, Thousands of whom are drawing their last breath.'

He who does not falter then but gathers resolution from the sense of duty and of honor, recalls the greater evils to avert which this danger is incurred, and above all, who conscious of right, commits himself to the care of One without whom not even the sparrow falleth, will not shrink when the storm of battle rages around him.

As it is with armies, so it is with nations. When a people resolves on war, they must be prepared to meet all its consequences. If, in the hour of peril, they parley with fear, they are lost. Calm, self-possessed resolution arising from the conviction that the object they seek to gain is worth all they may be required to give for it, is the only guarantee to success. Disaster and defeat inspire such a people with new determination instead of filling them with despondency. The nearer contemplation of the fate they would avert only nerves them to greater efforts.

My dear Neamire Your last letter has jus come to hand, and the earnings too. Kezier says she's much obliged to you; she looks fast rate in 'em. I guess that southern gal felt: kinder shaller when you took 'em out of her ears. Serve her right, the cruel troop for living on the sweat of the poor colored men's brows...

The Glasgow Herald reports a fearful riot between Orangemen and Roman Catholics, at Dykeshead, a village contiguous to the works of the Scotts Iron Company, at Strath. The combatants, maddened by drink and party spirit, attacked each other on the 12th with knives, skull-crackers, and pailing 'stobs'...

A COMPROMISE.—The Liverpool Mercury has an account of a Cheshire rector, who wore a moustache but choral service abolished, Tate and Brady for 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' and preached in his scrupulous. These four offences displeased one of his parishioners. This gentleman at last offered to place £50 at the disposal of the Rector for each proposition he might concede, or £200 in all...

As to the first point Mr Beecher is an authority we are not at liberty to dispute; and as to the latter it would be simply rude on our part to differ from such a high priest in the Federal States. We simply leave the quotation as we find it commending it to all our readers.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.—What the North will do with the South in case of Subjugation.—He who does not see that the future history of the United States, should the South fall in this struggle, is to be a history of war until either Yankee ambition is crushed by defeat or the American continent is subjugated by Yankees, is incapable of seeing anything. The only possible obstacle to this melancholy future of strife in an age supposed to be consecrated to the arts of peace, is the independence of the southern confederacy. It is with the resources of these states that the Yankees except to fight their battles with England for Canada, and with France and Mexico. If there are any among us who believe that submission to the North would restore peace to us; they are, indeed, deceived. Instead of fighting the Yankees in defense of our home, and our rights, we should be forced to fight England, Canada, France in Mexico, and Spain in Cuba. We should endure the double misery of losing our honor and our independence, while forced to sacrifice ourselves on the altar of Yankee vanity and ambition. While the soldiers of Grant and Sherman would return to peaceful homes or settle upon the confiscated lands of the South, the soldiers of Lee and Beauregard would be fighting to plant the Yankee flag on the frozen waters of the St. Lawrence or on the burning plains of Mexico. We should be in the armies of our Yankee masters precisely what the Irish were in the armies of England and the Hungarians in the armies of Austria.—Richmond Whig.

The True Witness.

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G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1865.
Friday, 17—St. PATRICK, Ap. of Ireland, Holy Sweet.
Saturday, 18—St. Gabriel, Arch.
Sunday, 19—THIRD OF MARCH, FEAST OF ST. JOSEPH, Monday, 20—St. Patrick, D.
Tuesday, 21—St. Benedict.
Wednesday, 22—Of the Feria.
Thursday, 23—Of the Feria.
The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
Friday, 17—St. Joseph of Soulages.
Sunday, 19—Chapel of the Sacred Heart.
Tuesday, 21—Convent of St. Jacques.
Thursday, 23—Convent of Longueuil.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The funeral of the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster took place on Thursday, 23rd ult., with a pomp without a parallel in the annals of England, except in the case of the Duke of Wellington. "Not since the State funeral of the Great Duke of Wellington," says the London Times, "has the same interest been evinced to behold what it was thought would be the superb religious pageant of yesterday." And still more remarkable was the conduct of the thousands of spectators. "Everywhere," again says the Times, "the cortege was received with marks of profound respect"—the respect due to one whom the Protestant Times qualifies as "one of the most learned men of his time"—as illustrious "in learning, in benevolence and piety;" though if Protestantism be true the deceased was an idolater, a worshipper of the improper woman of Babylon, for whose spiritual errors the only excuse that can be urged is his ignorance, and want of "learning." Although only a well deserved tribute to the illustrious dead—the praises of the Times are ludicrously inconsistent with its Protestantism. Either the Roman Catholic Church is all that she claims to be, the one true, infallible, immaculate Church, outside of which no salvation is possible; or she is all that her worst enemies declare her to be—the great apostate, the abomination of abomination, and the very mystery of iniquity, assuring inevitable and eternal damnation to all, without distinction, who drink of the cup of her enchantments. No middle term is possible between these two. If under any circumstances the salvation of a Roman Catholic is admitted to be possible, then the Roman Catholic Church is not the mystery of iniquity; then her children are not idolaters; and then is Protestantism a lie, and a blasphemy against the Holy and Immaculate Spouse of Christ.

Never since the great apostasy, known in history as the Reformation, has such a scene been witnessed in England as that which presented itself on that Thursday. The procession covered many miles of ground, and the Tablet estimates the concourse at one million, and this in a Protestant country where a few years ago to say Mass was a civil offence! From the vast and rapid increase of Catholic churches, and monasteries in England, may be concluded the increase of Catholicity, and spread the influence of Catholic principles; but nothing can convey a more forcible idea of the amount of that increase, of the extent of that influence, than the splendour of the funeral obsequies of the Great Cardinals, who under God has been the chief instrument in the great and holy work of the conversion of England.

In the House of Lords there has been a lively and most significant debate on the subject of "Canadian Defences," to which the publication of the Report of Col. Jervis has directed general attention. From the tenor of these debates, and from the language of the Times when treating editorially of the same subject, it is quite plain that the Imperial Government, though it gives to Canada its best wishes, is disposed to give little more. This it will do: it will lay out on the fortifications of Quebec the sum of £200,000, in the course of four years, or at the rate of £50,000 per annum. For the rest "Canada must be defended by the Canadians." They must construct, keep in repair, and garrison all other fortifications necessary for their defence, and the protection of their 1500 miles of frontier; of their country which, as the Times says truly "is all frontier." There is apparently but one feeling with regard to this country in England,

and that is that it must be got rid of as an incumbrance; honorably if possible, but got rid of at any price. This is why the policy of the Brown-Carter Ministry is so favorably looked upon in England, because it tends directly to the severance of the tie which binds Canada to Great Britain, and which thus imposes on the former the necessity of defending a country which Col. Jervis' Report shows to be, at the present moment, destitute of every thing requisite for defence. In this sense spoke Lord Lyveden in opening the debate in the House of Lords upon Col. Jervis' Report, and the melancholy picture therein drawn of the actual military condition and resources of Canada:—

"Some said that a Confederation led to separation. He hoped it did. He hoped that in the case of Canada it would lead to a happy and amiable separation."

The absurd proposal to lay out £200,000 in the course of four years on the Quebec fortifications, and to leave Canada to do all the rest of the work needful for waging a defensive war with one of the greatest military powers of the world, "is but the echo of Lord Lyveden's hopes." It means that the Imperial Government will not waste its money, or undertake that which the Times plainly tells us is impossible. It is not hundreds of thousands of pounds that are required to put Canada in a position to defend herself against such a force as her neighbors could, and will, bring against her in case that the North should triumph over the South—but millions of pounds, and many millions of these at that. This all reflecting men in England see clearly; and thus though they know that £200,000 are, as to the actual military wants of the country but as a gallon of water to the St. Lawrence, they are determined to spend no more on a country which as Lord Derby said, is, in a pecuniary sense, a drain upon the resources of the Empire. In short the whole question was concisely summed up in these words by Lord Ellenborough, "Canada must be defended by Canadians."

There is little of importance to be found in the European Continental news. The report of the Federal victory over General Early seems now to have been grossly exaggerated. On the other hand we have had rumors of Federal defeats; but it is certain that no decisive action has been fought, or any successes gained for which either party can pretend to sing a Te Deum.

No immediate results need be feared from the vote of our Provincial Parliament ratifying the acts of the Quebec delegates, since the Lower Province are now strongly averse to the proposed Union; and it is not probable that, on this head, the sentiments of the people will undergo any great change. From an analysis of the vote in the Legislative Assembly it appears that, whilst of the Upper Canadian members only 8 voted against the Resolutions, amongst the French Canadian members, and in spite of the Ministerial influences brought to bear upon them, the numbers were as 26 to 22—thus giving the Ministry a majority of only 4. On the 13th instant many amendments were proposed, but they were all negatived by large majorities. Amongst other motions it was moved—we copy from the Gazette (Ministerial)—by M. Bourassa:—

"That the Catholics in Upper Canada be placed upon the same footing respecting educational privileges as the Protestants of Lower Canada."
"Yeas 20. Nays 85."

We leave our Catholic friends of the Upper Province to ponder over the significance of these figures, and thence to calculate their chances of obtaining justice, or a favorable hearing for their claims.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has issued a Pastoral Letter to all the faithful of his Diocese, publishing the late Papal Encyclical, and the annexed Syllabus.

No judgment has as yet been delivered in the case of the St. Alban Raiders.

COL. HAULTAIN AND THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.—"Ne sutor ultra crepidam," is a somewhat trite proverb, yet may we be excused for recalling it to the memory of the gallant colonel, and erudite legislator whose name appears above. We may say to him as the Bishop of Nimes on a somewhat similar occasion lately said to poor dear M. Baroche, that "it is easy to see that he, Col. Haultain, has not received grace and mission to interpret the Encyclical and Syllabus;" and it would therefore have been more prudent on his part, and in better taste, had he abstained from a public display of his ignorance, and of his anti-Catholic prejudices. We do not expect that Protestant gentlemen should be posted up in Catholic theology; but we do expect that they should hold their tongues upon topics of which they know nothing, literally nothing.

Col. Haultain, in the course of his discussion on the Union scheme before the country, expressed his apprehensions that the Protestant minority of Lower Canada might be thereby exposed to unjust treatment from the Catholic majority; and he sought to justify these apprehensions from the essentially intolerant character of the "Romish Hierarchy," of which intolerance the Pope, in his late Encyclical had himself set an example:—
"He, Col. Haultain, would refer on this point to

the late Encyclical Letter from Rome as an answer to the question put him. He saw by that document issued with the authority that surrounded a message from the Pope to the Roman Catholic Church, that one of the errors condemned was,—
"That emigrants to Catholic countries should have freedom of worship."

Col. Haultain will pardon us for assuring him that he has seen no such thing; that he has not seen the Encyclical with its Syllabus, but at best only an imperfect translation of that document furnished by the newspapers; and that in consequence, he has fallen into a very great, though under the circumstances, pardonable, mistake as to its meaning, and the precise nature of the errors therein condemned. As we will not believe that he, an English gentleman, would knowingly assert that which is untrue, so also we trust that he will take it in good part that we indicate to him his error, trusting to his English love of fair play that he will publicly acknowledge and retract it.

The passage of the Encyclical to which in the above extract from the Colonel's speech allusion is evidently made, is the second clause of the tenth section of the accompanying Syllabus—wherein the following proposition is marked out for condemnation:—

"78. Hinc laudabiliter in quibusdam Catholicis nominis regionibus lege cautum est, ut hominibus illuc immigrantibus licet publicum proprii cujusque cultus exercitium habeat."

Of which we offer the following translation:—

"Thus it is commendable that, in certain Catholic countries, it has been provided by law that foreigners coming there should enjoy the public exercise of their particular religious rites."

We beg of Col. Haultain to note the words which we have italicised—"lege cautum est," and "publicum"—as on these in great part the meaning of the, to him, obnoxious paragraph depends; and to bear in mind that it is one thing for a State calling itself Christian and Catholic, to tolerate, or not by law to prohibit, freedom of worship to foreigners within its jurisdiction; and another and a very different thing for the said State to make legal provision, lege caveat, for the public exercise of all manner of religions that foreigners coming within its limits may happen to bring with them. Now it is the assertion that it is the duty, or praiseworthy on the part, of the Christian and Catholic State to provide by law, "ut lege cautum sit," for the public exercise of all manners of religions, indiscriminately, that foreigners within its limits for the time being may happen to bring with them, that the Pope condemns; and this proposition all Catholics, laics as well as clerics, condemn with him, as a monstrous error.

We will suppose that Col. Haultain is a member of the Church of England; if so would he not treat as an error the proposition that the British Government would do well to provide by law for the public exercise of the religious rites even of all its subjects—seeing that of those subjects many are plunged in grossest idolatry? Much more then is Great Britain as a Christian State not bound, or rather bound not, to provide by law for the public exercise of their religious rites by all foreigners who may happen to come within its jurisdiction. Would Col. Haultain, for instance, deem himself bound as a member of Parliament to make legal provision for the public exercise of the rites of Buddhism? were a stream of Chinese immigration to be directed towards Canada, as it already has been directed towards Australia; or would his principles of tolerance compel him, in case of a Mormon immigration setting in towards Toronto, to insist upon a legal provision for the public exercise of Mormon worship? And yet if he should refuse to do either of these things he, all Protestant as he is, would only be acting in strict conformity with the principle laid down in the late Encyclical, and which he nevertheless condemns.

Col. Haultain may be sure that the words used by the Sovereign Pontiff in his late Encyclical, were scrupulously selected, and carefully weighed before they were given to the world; and that if it had been the intention of the Pope to condemn as erroneous, the proposition "that emigrants to Catholic countries should have freedom of worship—or in other words, should not be prevented by law from worshipping God after their own fashion, and privately—the writer of the famous Encyclical would have said so at once; and there would have been no reason for qualifying the condemnation with the words "lege cautum est," and "publicum."

Modern Liberalism of which the error condemned by the Pope in Art. 78, is the offspring, holds indeed, that all religions are entitled to equal provision from the State, because all are equally "true," or in other words are equally "false." Now unless we accept as an axiom this pretended equality, we cannot say that the State which "provides by law" for the "public exercise" of the rites of all religious denominations within its jurisdiction, does well, reasonably, or "laudabiliter;" and as no one can be a Christian without believing that all other religious systems are false, so no Christian can logically, or consistently with his Christian profession, maintain the proposition, that the Christian State does well in providing by law for the public exercise of the rites of non-Christian

or false religions, should by chance the professors of any of those false religious systems happen to take up their residence within the limits of the jurisdiction of the said State. It might indeed refuse to interfere, to put down or suppress any of these false religions; but it could not make legal provision for their public exercise, without thereby making abnegation of its Christian character.

And so the Protestant Government of England, applying this principle, and carrying it further than does the Pope, not only makes no legal provision for the public exercise of their religion by its Catholic subjects in England, but it positively, and by law, makes in many instances, an offence punishable by the civil magistrate. So too, wherever Protestants are in power the public exercise of the Catholic religion is virtually prohibited, if not by statute law, at all events by mob law, from which there is no appeal. We would therefore call upon Col. Haultain, as an Upper Canadian, and as the friend of religious liberty, to remedy this abuse; and, if he indeed believes it to be right and proper that the State should by law make provision for the public exercise of their religious rites by all foreigners within its limits, we expect of him that he will use his influence as a legislator to procure for his Catholic fellow-subjects of Toronto the enjoyment of their legal right to freedom of worship on their own domain. He will remember that last summer, when the Catholics of Toronto attempted to exercise this legal right, they were brutally set upon and dispersed by a liberal Protestant mob, and that the law gave them no redress. We therefore call upon Col. Haultain to see to it that effective legal provision be made for the public exercise of the Catholic religion in Toronto, and throughout Upper Canada.

* "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," for instance.

On the morning of the 10th instant, after a long debate extending over several weeks, the Ministry by a clever appeal to Parliamentary tactics, known as moving the "previous question," forced on a division on their Union scheme. It was carried by a large majority, and the members dispersed "singing;" so the journals tell us.

God knows they had little cause to sing or to be glad. At the best, to the Catholics and to the French Canadians, the Union proposed by the Brown-Carter Ministry can only appear as a painful but necessary alternative, forced upon them by the unfortunate position to which they have been driven. As a less evil than representation by population, "pur et simple," as less ruinous than annexation to the Northern States, the Ministerial scheme may be accepted conscientiously by Catholics and French Canadians; even as to save his life the wounded soldier will submit to the amputation of a limb, or to save his ship from immediate destruction the sailor will throw his guns overboard, and cut away his masts. Even if a necessary evil, it is none the less an evil and a humiliation; to be accepted in a spirit of Christian resignation rather than in that of congratulation or of triumph. We do not indeed see how the projected Union can in any manner affect the chances of annexation to the neighboring republic—the Northern and the Southern States.—Neither can we perceive any practical difference between the Brown-Carter Union policy just adopted, and that of the Brown-Dixon Cabinet, which we in common with our *soz disant* Conservative brethren of the press, had the honor of opposing a few years ago, as ruinous to the autonomy of Lower Canada. Others, however, as competent to judge, and fully as honest as we can pretend to be, may see matters in a different light, and may therefore feel themselves at liberty to accept the Brown-Carter policy as an evil indeed, but still as a less evil than would be either "Annexation," on the one hand, or "Rep by Pop, pur et simple," on the other hand; but we cannot understand how any Catholic, how any French Canadian, could have found matter for singing and rejoicing over the triumph of a democratic policy which for long years all faithful Catholics, and all who call themselves Conservatives, have steadily opposed. To submit to defeat, to capitulate when resistance is no longer possible is one thing; to grace the enemy's triumph with shouts of applause is another thing.

History nevertheless furnishes us with several instances of short-sighted mortals singing then, when they should have wept. So Made. de Stael tells us how on the 4th of May, 1789, she sat at an open window at Versailles in company with Made. Montmorin, gazing on the gorgeous spectacle presented by the procession of the States General, then on their way to Church to assist at a solemn High Mass; and how as the sun shone bright on the plumes of King, and Princes of the Blood, and nobles of France, on the vestments of the dignitaries of the Church, and on the long array, of the *Tiers Etat*, she the daughter of Necker, gave way to expressions of joy and exultation, over what she no

doubt deemed to be the triumph of her father's policy, and a pledge that his power as Minister should long continue. "You do wrong to rejoice," said Made. Montmorin with prophetic insight to her companion; "you do greatly wrong to be glad and to rejoice; for this bodes great misfortunes to France and to ourselves." So also say we to those who on Friday morning went home singing and rejoicing, and who perchance shall weep ere long over the irretrievable consequences of their party triumph. "You did wrong, greatly wrong in that you rejoiced and in that you sang; for this vote of yours bodes great and irreparable evil to you, to your nationality, and to your religion. You did wrong to sing; unless indeed your song were a dirge, or as the song that the swans sing when their last hour approaches, and when already they feel that that hand of death is cold upon them."

DR. RYERSON AND FINALITY.

When in 1863, under the Macdonald-Sicotte Ministry, the reforms in the School Law for which the Catholics had so long contended in vain, were in part accorded, a great discussion arose as to the "finality" of the measure; as to whether the Catholic minority in accepting the Bill known as Mr. Scott's School Bill, renounced for ever, for themselves and their descendants, the right to demand any amendments thereunto, should, in practice, it be found insufficient to remedy the evils complained of, or should unforeseen circumstances arise which should menace to render the beneficial provisions of that Bill nugatory. Without in any manner committing themselves to "finality," without in any manner making renunciation of their rights as freemen to demand any amendments of detail that experience might show to be necessary to the full and free development of the principle involved in the said Separate School Bill the Catholics of Upper Canada generally, professed themselves satisfied; to be weary of agitation, and most desirous, if possible, to accept the measure then passed as a "final" settlement of the School agitation. Writing on the subject under date March 20th, 1863, in the TRUE WITNESS, we thus expressed ourselves:

"It would be highly imprudent to accept of it as a full and final settlement of the School Question. We trust that it may prove to be so; but before we accept it as such, we must give it a fair trial, and see how it works. If it works well, in spite of theoretical imperfections, we will receive it with gratitude, and as the final settlement of a long and painful discussion."

Again on the 3rd of April of the same year we expressed ourselves in the same guarded manner, when replying to an article in the Globe complaining that the Romish Clergy had not accepted Mr. Scott's Bill as final:—

"But without presumption we may assert that the Bishops and Clergy of Canada are prepared to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement of the question, provided only that, after a fair trial, it shall be found to secure the objects for which the School agitation was commenced."

In these guarded terms did we venture to speak with respect to the "finality" of Mr. Scott's School Bill; professing our readiness to accept that measure, with a determination to make the best of it, to avoid all possible agitation for the future, and to put up with it as a final settlement of the School Question "provided only" that after a fair trial it should be found to accomplish the objects for which the School agitation had been commenced. This was what we pledged ourselves to; this the only sense in which by any portion of the lay Catholic community Mr. Scott's Bill was accepted as a "finality."

So much with regard to the action of the Catholic laity, and their recognised organ of the press, whose reiterated demands for further reforms in the Separate School Law have provoked an indignant pamphlet from the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, and from the Toronto Globe.—We must next see how far the action of the Catholic Clergy justifies the injurious imputations of Dr. Ryerson and Mr. George Brown.

The former affirms in his pamphlet that he consented to allow Mr. Scott's emasculated School Bill to pass without opposition on his part, only upon the express condition, agreed to betwixt him and the ecclesiastical authorities, that the Bill should be final. In support of this pretension the Rev. Mr. Ryerson gives the following particulars:—

"In a day or two Mr. Scott called upon me again stating that, having consulted his friends, he acceded to my objections, and would propose to amend the Bill accordingly. I replied that I still objected to any other party than the Government conducting a measure of that kind through the Legislature; but as he removed from the Bill what I considered objectionable, I would waive my objections on his proceeding with the Bill, and would aid him to get it passed, on two conditions:—First, that it should be assented to on the part of the Government, and therefore passed on their responsibility; and secondly, that it should be accepted by the authorities of his Church as a final settlement of the question. On this latter point, I addressed Mr. Scott as nearly as I can recollect to the following effect: "You are only a private member of Parliament; you are not a representative of the Roman Catholic Church; you may assure the House, as well as myself, that this Bill is accepted as a final settlement of the Separate School question; so did Sir Etienne Tache, when he introduced the Separate School Bill of 1865, and even on its final passage its advocates assured the Legislature that it would put at rest the agitation of the Separate School question." Now, it is said they had no authority from the heads of your Church to make such statements; and so it may be said in regard to any assurance

You may give as to this measure being accepted as a final settlement of the question by the authorities of your Church; and unless I am satisfied of that, I will do what I can to prevent the passage of your Bill, however modified, and will urge the standing upon the settlement of the question as agreed in 1855.

Mr. Scott called upon me again, I think the following day, and told me that he had seen the Archbishop of Quebec, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, and that the Archbishop agreed to accept the Bill as I proposed; and that as the Archbishop was not able to go out himself, he proposed that his Secretary, the Very Rev. Vicar-General Cazeau, and the very Rev. Vicar-General Macdonnell, who had been sent by the Bishops from Upper Canada to watch the legislation on educational matters should meet me on the subject. I agreed to the meeting proposed, to be held the following day, in the Parliamentary Library. At that meeting Mr. Scott pointed out the erasures, and read over the clauses amended; to each of which in succession the ecclesiastical representatives of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Canada nodded assent as explicitly as did any couple ever nod assent to the vows contained in the marriage service. Then Mr. Scott had two copies of the Bill as thus agreed upon, made out, and compared the one for himself and the other for me, and proposed that we should all wait upon the Premier, and state to him the result. We proceeded to the Speaker's room, where (not I but) Mr. Scott, informed him of the result of our conference, and the two venerable ecclesiastics earnestly requested the Attorney General to give the support of the Government to Mr. Scott's Bill, as a satisfactory and final settlement of the Separate School question. I think I may, without offence, appeal to the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, for the correctness of what I have stated, in the interview referred to with him.

In so far as the Reverend M. M. Macdonell and Cazeau are concerned, or implicated by the above statement we will allow them to speak for themselves. It will be seen that they give a full, and formal contradiction to the allegations of Dr. Ryerson, and the Toronto Globe. The annexed is the rejoinder of the above named reverend gentlemen, and which we have been requested to publish:—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

As the names of the undersigned have been very improperly made use of, both in the Toronto Globe, and in a pamphlet written, as it appears, by Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada—in connection with a Memorial from the Catholics of the same section of the Province, requesting that some amendments may be made to the present Separate School Bill—they deem it proper in order to elucidate the truth, to make the following declarations:—

(1.) It is not true that one of them had been deputed by the Archbishop, or that the other represented the Catholic Bishops of U. Canada, with the view of coming to an understanding with Dr. Ryerson, in reference to the amendments to be made to the Separate School Bill, or that he had been deputed by them in any manner whatsoever; or that they had even a knowledge of his being in Quebec, except perhaps through the newspapers.

(2.) It is quite true that both of them—seeing that the said Bill had no chance of being accepted by a majority of the House, as it was introduced by Mr. Scott, M. P. P., for Ottawa, owing to Dr. Ryerson's violent opposition to some of its provisions,—contented, reluctantly, to have it introduced with Dr. Ryerson's amendments; but upon their own responsibility, and without consulting either Bishop, or any other person. They did so because they considered the Bill even so amended, to be some improvement on the previously existing Separate School law.

(3.) It is also true that both of the undersigned consented to call on the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, the Prime Minister, in company with Mr. Scott and Dr. Ryerson; and that they both requested him to get the Government to support the Bill in its amended state; but it is not true that either of them ever considered the Bill as a final settlement of the Separate School Question, or that either of them ever so much as thought of any thing of the kind. They merely accepted it as an instalment of what they believed their conduct should receive a different construction—they would not have failed to protest against it.

AUGUS MACDONNELL, V. G. G. F. CAZEAU, V. G.

Quebec, March 11, 1865.

We have here a flat contradiction to the allegation of Dr. Ryerson, to the effect that, in the name of the Catholic Hierarchy, of Canada, the Reverend M. M. Cazeau and Macdonnell agreed to accept Mr. Scott's emasculated School Bill as a final settlement of the U. Canada school question; and that upon the strength of that engagement, Dr. Ryerson and the Ministry allowed that Bill to become law. If we analyze these two contradictory statements, we shall find that the internal evidence is altogether in favor of that made by the honorable ecclesiastics whose names are appended to the above communication.

Dr. Ryerson tells us that these two dignitaries of the Church, especially deputed for that purpose, explicitly accepted Mr. Scott's emasculated School Bill as a final settlement of the School question, and that they ratified the covenant by a certain number of "nods." Now is it probable that, in a matter of so much importance, as a matter to which by his own showing Dr. Ryerson attached so much importance, he would not have insisted upon some written evidence to show that the Catholic Hierarchy had agreed to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement of the long agitated question? Is it probable that he would have remained satisfied with an indefinite number of "nods" from two clergymen, and a subsequent conversation with the Attorney-General, of which conversation he, Dr. Ryerson, reports the particulars inaccurately? So much importance did the Chief Superintendent attach to a formal and explicit pledge from the authorities of the Church, that Mr. Scott's Bill should be by them accepted as "final," that he made it the subject of an interview with Mr. Scott; and yet, when admitted to another interview with two ecclesiastics holding a prominent position in the Church, he, Dr. Ryerson, good easy man, exacts from them neither written pledge, nor verbal pledge; but is content with "nods," to which it is as difficult for us to assign any definite meaning as it is to the spectators in the Crucifixion, to fathom Lord Burlinghame's mysterious wagging of the head. To

Dr. Ryerson's fanciful interpretation of these "nods," we oppose the positive statement that, at the interview alluded to, neither of the reverend gentlemen named by Dr. Ryerson entertained any idea of accepting Mr. Scott's Bill as a "final settlement," should experience prove that it was insufficient to remove the grievances of which the Catholics of Upper Canada complained; and that if it had been suggested to them, even, that their interview with Mr. J. S. Macdonald would, or could be looked upon in the light in which Dr. Ryerson represents it, i.e., as an agreement to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as final, they would have immediately protested against such an interpretation being put on their acts, since nothing of the sort had ever presented itself to their imaginations.

We will lastly consider the charge of inconsistency and breach of faith which Dr. Ryerson and the Globe urge against His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, in that he does not admit the "finality" theory in the matter of the U. Canada school laws. This says the Globe, following the lead of Dr. Ryerson, this "is nothing less than a breach of faith—a repudiation of a solemn agreement"; and in support of their charge they both cite a letter written in the name of His Lordship in March 1863, in which he disavowed the Toronto Freeman as his official organ, and in general terms expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Scott's Bill:—

To the Editor of the Globe.

"Sir,—In your issue of this morning you state the Canadian Freeman is the regularly authorized organ of the Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Lynch.

"His Lordship wishes it to be understood that he has no official organ. He wishes me also to state that, as far as he knows the sentiments of His Right Reverend brethren, the Catholic Bishops of Upper Canada, they are quite satisfied with Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill.

Yours, &c., GEORGE NORTHGRAVE, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral.

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 20th March, 1863.

It would not be easy to show that, because a Bishop writing in a newspaper in '63 expressed himself so far satisfied with a certain Bill then just passed, that he did not wish to appear as if countenancing the attacks upon it made by the Toronto Freeman, the same Bishop cannot in '65, and after two years experience of the defects of the same Bill, express a wish for certain amendments thereunto, without being guilty of a "breach of faith, and the repudiation of a solemn agreement." When, with whom, and in what terms, did Dr. Lynch, or any one of the Bishops of Upper Canada, contract, or agree, to accept Mr. Scott's emasculated Bill as final?—There must be two parties to a contract or agreement; and it does not follow that because the Globe, and the Protestant press of Upper Canada insisted that Mr. Scott's Bill should be final, therefore Catholics are in conscience bound to admit its finality.

But what is conclusive as to the dishonesty, not of the Bishop of Toronto, but of the Globe in this matter is this:—That in March 1863, when it first published the above given letter from the Rev. Mr. Northgraves, the Globe pretended to find therein, not the acceptance by the Clergy of Mr. Scott's Bill as "final," but the repudiation of that finality theory, but the contradiction of an unauthorized statement made by Mr. Patrick in the Legislature, to the effect that the Hierarchy had accepted Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement. In March, 1863, the Globe attacked Dr. Lynch, because he did not and would not unconditionally recognize the "finality" of the new School Act; in March '65, the same Globe attacks the same Dr. Lynch as guilty of a breach of faith, and the repudiation of a solemn agreement, upon the grounds that he did at the first named epoch accept the School Act as final, and had entered into a solemn agreement to that effect. The fact is that the Rev. Mr. Northgrave's letter of the 20th of March, 1863, was non-committal; and so completely was this felt to be the case by the Globe, that it went so far as to insinuate that Mr. Northgrave's letter was a virtual repudiation of the finality theory. This is of itself a complete refutation of the charges which the Globe, together with Dr. Ryerson, urge in March 1865 against the Bishop of Toronto's good faith.

But all pledges given, or agreements entered into, in 1863, if any such had been given or entered into by the Catholics of Upper Canada—which we deny—would be worthless under the new, and then unforeseen political conditions in which the projected Union scheme threatens to place the Upper Canadian Catholic minority. This, and Dr. Ryerson's arguments we will take into consideration in our next issue.

ORDINATIONS.—At the Cathedral, on Saturday, His Lordship Bishop Baillargeon, Administrator of the Diocese, conferred the sacred order of priesthood on Mr. Joseph Patrick Doherty, deacon, of the Diocese of Quebec; and that of deaconhood on Mr. Joseph A. Therien, of the Diocese of Montreal, and Mr. J. B. N. Laliberte, of the Diocese of Quebec, and the sub-deaconhood on Mr. Jos. Graham, of the Diocese of Kingston. His Lordship also promoted to minor orders Mr. Michael Thumpkin, of the Diocese of Arichit, and conferred the clerical tonsure on Mr. Michael Donohue, of the Diocese of Kingston.

Because the Catholic Church uses her moral influence to induce her children to avail themselves of Catholic places of education, therefore argues the Witness, the State is justified in using physical force to compel its Catholic subjects to support schools and places of education of which they do not see fit to avail themselves. The reasoning is vicious. If the State will limit itself to the use of moral means to procure the acceptance of its schools by Catholics, we will not say a word against it; but what we complain of is this: That whilst the Church employs only moral suasion, the State employs brute force to secure its ends.

On another point we would set the Witness right. We have asserted, and will ever assert the absolute, inalienable right of the parent to educate his child as he pleases—as against the State—because education is not a legitimate function of the State. But we never have, and please God never will assert that as against the Church, the parent has any such absolute right. The Family is subordinate to the Church, though it is not subordinate to the State; and it is quite logical for us to assert its independence of the latter, whilst recognizing its subjection to the former. By Freedom of Education we mean in short simply this: The emancipation of Education from all State control.

NOTICE.

The Members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society are notified to meet in the yard in front of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, at half-past seven o'clock, on St. Patrick's morning, where they will form in procession and proceed with their band and banners to St. Patrick's Hall, and then join the St. Patrick's Church to attend High Mass. After Divine Service they will again form in the same order, and accompanying the procession through the City as set forth in the grand programme.

MICHAEL SCANLAN, Secretary.

Montreal, 16th March, 1865.

CONCERT FOR THE ST. JOSEPH ASYLUM.—We would call the attention of the charitable to this Concert, which will take place on Thursday evening next, the 23rd instant, in Nordheimer's Hall, under the patronage of the Ladies of Charity.

The details will be published in a Programme in a few days. The services of M. Trotier, Lavoie, of the Montagnards Canadiens, and other able artists have been secured.

"The Catholic Young Men's Society," beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following donations:—From the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice \$100 towards their Library fund, and Butler's Lives of the Saints, from the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve; 4 vols. Ainsworth's Encyclopedia, from Charles T. Palsgrave, Esquire.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF KINGSTON.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of the City of Kingston, held at their Hall in Wellington Street, on Monday evening the 6th inst.; James O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., presiding, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the year 1865, viz:

President—M. Sullivan, Esq., M. D. Vice-President—Daniel Macarow Esq. Recording Secretary—Mr. J. Macnamara Corresponding Secy—Mr. John Kelly. Chaplains—The Rev. P. Dollard, V. G., and the Rev. James Lonergan. Grand Marshal—Mr. John Halligan. Assistant Marshal—Mr. Luke Early, Committee of Management.—Henry Maizon, Esq., Chairman; Messrs. Edward Garvin, Francis Kain, James Hogan, John Kavanagh, John Mulveney, Richard Halligan, Michael Quinn, John Graitton, John Melville and P. Collins. Care Taker of Hall—Mr. Halligan.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY IN PORTSMOUTH.

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Portsmouth was held on Monday evening in the Separate School House. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas McCarthy, President; Thomas Howard, Vice President; Wm. Finn, Treasurer; J. B. Mathewson, Recording Secretary; Edward Burke, Corresponding Secretary; Patrick Quinn, Grand Marshal. The following are the Committee of Management:—Francis McWaine, James Lonergan, Isaiah Beupre, John Redmond and Patrick O'Riannon. It was resolved to celebrate the Anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint in a becoming manner.

COBOURG ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Cobourg St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday, March 6th, in St. Patrick's Hall, Scott's Building, the following gentlemen were elected as Officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Joseph Pidgeon, Esq. 1st Vice President—Denis C. Keely, Esq. 2nd Vice President—Mr. Thomas Welsh, of Grafton. Recording Secretary—Mr. Bernard Mullin. Corresponding Secretary—Mr. John M'Guire. Treasurer—Mr. Bernard M'Allister. Chief Marshal—Mr. Timothy O'Neill. Assistant Marshalls—Messrs. Hugh Nolan, Thomas Craig, Edward M'Guire, Thos. Meehan. Committee of Management.—Messrs. P. O'Flynn, Chairman; Michael Fox, Sen., Edward Ely, Timothy Wiseman, Peter Mounr, Michael Gearns, Thomas Welsh, John Lucy, Patrick Bradshaw, John Cogan, jr., James Hennessy.

JOHN M'GUIRE, Corresponding Secretary.

The cars upset between St. Hilaire and Souxante, and are not expected to reach St. Hyacinthe before 8 a.m. No lives lost.



GRAND PROGRAMME

PROCESSION

OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS, SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, IRISHMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA, AND CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

J. W. MCGAUVRAN,

GRAND MARSHALL, ON HORSEBACK; IRISHMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, (Under Command of Lieut. Col. Devlin), With BANDS; CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, With Flags, Banners, and BAND, IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, (Not being Members of any of the Irish Societies) Two abreast!

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Grand Trunk BAND. Sup. with Pike, FLAG, Sup. with Pike. MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, Two abreast.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, Secretary and Treasurer, President and Vice President, ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Grand Marshal on Horseback, BAND

Of the Chasseurs Canadiens. Sup. with Pike, FLAG, Sup. with Pike. Members Two abreast.

Sup. with ST. P. B. S.'s GRAND Sup. with Battle Axe BANNER. Committee of Enquiry, Treasurers, Secretaries, Presidents,

Stewards (Assistant Marshalls on } Swards with Wands, } Horseback. } with Wands TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES, Marshall on Horseback, BAND.

Supported with Battle Axe. } FATHER MATHEWS' } Supported with Battle Axe. } BANNER. } Two Stewards with Wands.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANNS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, And of St. Ann's YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Two abreast.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY Two abreast. Sup. with BANNER of the B. VIRGIN } Sup. with Spear. Stewards with Wands, Vigilant Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer,

2nd Vice President, President, 1st Vice President Stewards with Wands. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

Royal Light Infantry BAND. (Late Prince's.) GRAND SUNBURST BANNER OF IRELAND. Stewards with Wands.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Two and two. Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

Sup. with GRAND HARP BANNER } Sup. with Battle Axe } OF IRELAND. } Battle Axe Members of the Committee, Secretaries, Treasurer, Vice-Presidents, President, CHAPLAIN.

Clergy of the St. Patrick's Church. Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, of the different TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES, of the ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and of the CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES will assemble at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Great St. James St.

The Procession will form in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, at 9 o'clock sharp, and thence proceed through Radegeode and Leguachetiere streets to the St. Patrick's Church.

On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church, the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards leaving an open space of at least eight feet. Flags and Banners will fall to the right and the Bands to the left. The Royal Light Infantry Band, headed by the grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland, and followed by the President and other office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Society, the Grand Harp Banner of Ireland, the President and office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and of the Catholic Young Men's Society, will then enter the Church, playing the National Air—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

N.B.—Marshalls are particularly requested to use speed in organizing the Procession after Divine Service.

After Grand Mass, the Procession, joined by the male portion of the various Irish Congregations, not members of any particular society, will reform in

Alexander street, and proceed along Ursig street, Place D'Armes Hill, thence by Great St. James, McGill, Wellington, and McCord, returning by St. Joseph and McGill streets to the St. Patrick's Hall, where the procession will disperse.

J. W. MCGAUVRAN, Grand Marshal.

PASSPORTS.—On the subject of passports it is necessary to state that, although the American government has so far modified the order of the 17th of December last, whereby all persons, male and female, were required to have passports to enable them to enter into the U. S., it is yet necessary that all male British subjects should possess British-passports in going to or remaining in the States, to protect them from any draft or military might otherwise be subject.—Evening Telegraph, 14th inst.

The London papers state, that a horse-buyer was in that city a few days ago, and engaged a number of boys, who were to accompany him to Minnesota where they were to work on a farm. So soon as they arrived in Detroit he openly asked them to enlist in the Federal army. The boys were only between 12 and 15 years of age. All of them, with the exception of three, left Detroit, and returned to London; the three who remained enlisted, and are now "food for powder."

Run Over.—On Saturday evening a man named Alex. Finlayson, was run over by a cart named Ferdinand Courcelles and badly injured in the side. The carrier was arrested but finally admitted to bail on the certificate of Dr. Pisault that the case was not serious.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Price, and another unit. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Peas, Beans, Honey, Lard, Potatoes, Onions, Eggs, Butter, Do salt, Barley, Oats.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour-Pollards, Fine, Super, Fancy, Extra, Bag Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Ashes, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Pork, Dressed Hogs, Hay, Straw, Beef, Sheep.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

PROMENADE CONCERT,

CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 17th March, 1865.

Proceeds to be devoted to the Building Fund. For particulars see hand-bills.

F. M. GASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

TO LET,

PEW No. 186, opposite the Pulpit. Require at the Office. January 12, 1865.

TO PRINTERS.

PRESS FOR SALE.

NORTHERN'S POWER PRESS, in excellent condition, FOR SALE. Particulars may known by applying at this Office. Price—\$500. It is in perfect working order, and no ways damaged. If worked by steam, it can easily take off 1000 an hour. The size of the bed is 30 x 45. For particulars, apply at this Office. Montreal, Jan. 5, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

The above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp or sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Legislative Session of 1865 was opened this day at 1 o'clock by the Emperor in person, the ceremony taking place, as on previous occasions, in the Salle des Etats in the Louvre.—Times' Cor.

The parts of the Speech which seemed to give most satisfaction, besides those which announced the return of the army from Rome and Mexico, are these:—

"All forms of worship enjoy equal liberty. The Catholic clergy exercise, independently of their military, legitimate influence. By the law of our education they participate in the instruction of youth, by the electoral law they form part of the public councils, by the Constitution they sit in the Senate. But the more consideration and deference are paid to them the more we require them to respect the fundamental laws of the State. It is my duty to maintain intact the rights of the civil power, which since the time of St. Louis the Sovereign in France has ever abandoned.

Owing to liberal laws and to the impulse given to all the elements of national wealth, our foreign commerce, which in 1851 amounted to two milliards, 614 millions of francs, has now attained the prodigious sum of more than seven milliards.

New laws will be submitted to you with a view to augment the guarantees of personal liberty. The first authorizes provisional liberation, with or without bail, even in criminal cases, and will lessen the rigours of preventive detention. The second suppresses personal detention in civil and commercial matters, this innovation being, in point of fact, the re-appearance of a principle of ancient origin. From the first ages of Rome it had been decided that the fortune, and not the person, of the debtor should answer for his debt."

The conclusion, of course, was particularly well received:—

"Let us continue to follow the line already traced. Abroad let us live in peace with the different Powers, and let us make the voice of France be heard only in the cause of right and justice. At home, let us protect religious ideas, without yielding any of the rights of the civil power. Let us disseminate instruction among all classes of society. Let us simplify, without destroying, our admirable administrative system. Let us impart to the communes and to the departments a life more independent. Let us excite the initiative of individuals and the spirit of association; and, finally, let us elevate the soul and strengthen the body of the nation. But while we are the ardent promoters of useful reforms let us maintain firmly the bases of the Constitution. Let us oppose the exaggerated tendencies of those who demand change with the sole object of undermining what we have founded. Utopia is to good what illusion is to truth; and progress is not the realization of a theory more or less ingenious, but the application of the results of experience, ratified by time and accepted by public opinion."

There is no public document which appears in the course of the year so interesting and so important as the Address delivered by the Emperor of the French at the opening of his Legislature. Our own Queen's Speech cannot for a moment compare with it, for the proposals it contains are only the programme of a Ministry which may very possibly not have the power to carry them into effect, while the audience to which the Emperor of the French addresses himself well knows that what he designs he can effect, and what he announces he can bring to pass. The supreme power in England is so divided that it is impossible for any one person to address the country in its name, while the French Legislature hears in the voice of the Emperor the words of a power which can decide without appeal on every interest, foreign or domestic, on every question, administrative or legislative. This year the oracle has spoken in a sense highly favorable to the interests of peace throughout the world; and the Emperor extends his patronage in a more than ordinary degree to the doctrines of commercial freedom, and civil and social, as distinguished from political, liberty.

He commences with a regret that the Conference of last year was unable to arrange the difficulties which then agitated Europe. France restricted herself to upholding the principle of nationalities, and, divided between her sympathies for Denmark and her friendly feelings towards Germany, she does not claim to have achieved any diplomatic success. In Italy she acted with greater resolution. The Convention of the 15th of September confirms the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy and the independence of the Holy See. On this subject the Emperor speaks with something like enthusiasm. He considers the provisional state of things in Italy as terminated; she has transferred her capital to the midst of the Apennines, and reconciled herself with Catholicity. If by Catholicity he meant the Holy See, we cannot but fear that the enthusiasm of the Emperor has carried him too far. The reconciliation of the Papacy to the Kingdom of Italy has certainly not yet been effected, and may probably serve to round many a period in Imperial addresses before it is really accomplished, if that day is ever destined to arrive. Checked in Denmark, sanguine in Italy, the Emperor turns to Mexico, to Japan, and to Algeria, in all of which he is able to claim for the arms of France complete success; and he concludes this part of his Speech in language which reminds us of the classical metaphors which were the delight of the orators of the first Revolution. "Let us close, he says, 'the portals of the Temple of War, and inscribe upon a new triumphal arch these words.—To the glory of the French armies, for the victories achieved in Europe, Asia, Africa, Japan, and America.'"—Times.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the report that France has assured the American Government that there is no truth in the reported cession of Mexican territory and that the transaction is a mere lie on the products of certain mines as a security for French expenses, and repudiated the rumors of the contemplated recognition of the South by Napoleon.

The report from Paris is that the Emperor, who is thoroughly alarmed at the storm he has raised, has resolved on abolishing the famous organic articles of the Concordat as a tardy concession to the Holy See. His Majesty is undoubtedly in a very precarious state, not only politically but physically, and his medical attendants have considered the severest treatment necessary for the terrible spinal affection he is suffering from, seventeen blisters having been applied recently in consequence of a second attack of syncope of the most aggravated description, in

which he remained in complete unconsciousness more than eight hours. This is sufficient to account for his absence from the Council of State, and the very prominent role assumed by Prince Napoleon. Letters from every part of France, and especially from the great centres, bear ample witness to the increased ferment of the working classes, and the organization and extent of the secret societies. On the other hand, there is side by side with this movement of a very decided kind in support of the Bishops, and this was evidenced only the other day in a remarkable manner at Tours, where two agents of Government entered the Archevecho and threatened to arrest the Archbishop. The crowd collected outside the palace, and it was only by sending his chaplains to reiterate with the people that the Archbishop succeeded in rescuing the police from the indignation of the crowd. I need not say the arrest was abandoned.

The feeling in favor of legitimacy, too, is taking new proportions, from the condemnation of those governments sustained by popular vote in the Encyclical, and a death-blow has been dealt to the Imperialist-Catholic party in France. The effect of Mgr. D'Oreana's pamphlet cannot yet be ascertained, but it will bear ample fruit in the Senate.—Correspondent Tablet.

Upwards of 52,500 copies of the Bishop of Orleans' pamphlet in defence of the Encyclical Letter were disposed of in less than a fortnight.—Guardian.

The Athenæum says:—To show how fine a thing it is to be an emperor and an author, let us state that Napoleon III.—with the view of carefully learning the military practice of the Romans at the time of Cæsar, and in order to make his forthcoming history of Julius as perfect as study under favorable circumstances will permit—caused an able and learned officer of artillery to ascertain the military costume, the arms, armor, accoutrements, trappings, and other warlike instruments, including those proper for siege service, the camp and the field, and to reconstruct the same in the most perfect manner that care and boundless wealth allowed. At the Tuilleries has been formed a museum of such articles, derived from ancient sculptures, descriptions, and drawings on pottery, &c.; there appear the tents, waggons, standards, haversacks, straps, boats, bridge machinery, shovels, the balista, falx, catapult, bow and arrow. Each has been carefully reproduced and fitted for use, so that when the author desired to see a tribune, centurion, decurion, or private soldier exactly as Cæsar saw him, all that needed to be done was to call a Cent-Garde and clothe him from the museum. The ghost of Cæsar himself might be invoked with even less of fear than Brutus had, and the 'Ay, at Philippi,' of the unmatchable spirit have no terror for his successor.

Paris is just now laughing over the misadventure of the Duchesse de D—, who it seems always distributes at the new year a great number of orders for bread among the poor of the Faubourg St Germain. The Duchesse had placed a pile of these orders on her desk, and beside it a pile of visiting cards and envelopes, the latter being duly directed to the 'dear five hundred friends' on her visiting list, and desired her maid to put a card into each envelope, and then carry the whole list to the post; the maid, who was fresh from the country, and not 'up to Paris ways, put a bread order into each envelope and duly despatched these misplaced aids to the Duchesse's friends. The amazement of the grand folk of the noble Faubourg on receiving these orders may be imagined; but the pile of cards that had remained on her desk having put the Duchesse on the track of the mistake made by her subordinate the cards were at once despatched, with a request for the return of the bread tickets.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, Feb. 13.—A Royal decree has been issued authorizing the circulation of the Encyclical, its accompanying Syllabus, and Cardinal Antonelli's circular, reserving, however, the rights of the State and Crown, and without admitting the propositions contained in those documents which may be contrary to the institutions and legislation of the country.

The Italian Government is about to issue a process against Mgr. Gbirardi, Bishop of Mondovi, in Piedmont. He is a Prelate of great courage and ability, and was the intimate friend of Charles Albert and tutor to the present King's sons.

The sudden departure of Victor Emmanuel from his hereditary capital, and his unexpected arrival at his *domicilio coatto* in Florence, is the natural consequence of the recent demonstrations in Turin. The Piedmontese are not a people to trifle with, and their indignation at the Convention had begun, within the last few days, to assume such unpleasant appearances, that it is little wonder his Majesty thought fit to decamp. Turin, the devoted city of the House of Savoy, the stronghold of Piedmontese loyalty, is handed over to the tender mercies of Cialdini, the Faciliators of Sicily and Naples, and a state of siege virtually exists in the only legitimate dominion of the De Gaudentino. The first step on the road of exile has been taken, and, like Francis of Naples, Leopold of Tuscany, and Robert of Parma, Victor Emmanuel has fled from his capital. Bourbon and Este and Lorraine may return to their hereditary thrones, but the King who has given himself up, bound hand and foot, to the mercies of the anti-monarchical revolution—who has linked opposition—who has traded on the weakness of neighboring states for his own aggrandisement—what friends has he made to himself for the day of tribulation. To all who look below the surface the present step is fraught with the gravest consequences. From Turin alone could Victor Emmanuel look for cordial and effective support. The moment Turin was unfaithful to him, the fair game was gone which had served as leverage to the House of Savoy to retain its predominance in Italy. That gone, Victor Emmanuel is no more than any other sovereign whom he has dethroned. Nay, less for in every state he has annexed he finds himself face to face with two rival powers—the reaction and the revolution. Italian blood has been shed everywhere for these two contesting principles. It has been poured forth like water for five long years in defence of the hereditary throne and national independence of the Two Sicilies, The Abruzzi, Calabria, Terra di Lavoro, and Benevento are red with the slaughter of a murdered peasantry. Aspromonte and Turin have borne witness to the democratic and revolutionary programme; and Catanzaretta and Messina have not forgotten the sanguinary fusillades of the Garibaldians by Cialdini and Fallavignoli. Ponte Landolfo and Cassiduni are immemorial shames to the monarch in whose names their horrors were enacted; and their long cry of vengeance cannot be much longer unheard or unavenged.

It is of little moment that Victor Emmanuel has been enthusiastically received at Bologna and Florence. Nobody is better able to measure the value of such demonstrations. How long ago is it that at Turin every sword would have been drawn in his defence?—and now what is the case? Three days before his departure his guests are mobbed, the Court festivities are prevented, senators, and, among others, Count Charles Arrivabene are assaulted, ladies dragged from their coaches, and the Royalty of Savoy insulted as it never has been in the memory of man.

The end cannot be very long in coming, and this is the beginning of it. The Convention was the virtual starting-point of a new and accelerated march on the road to ruin, and the first fruits of sacrilege and robbery will not be long in the reaping.—Cor of Tablet.

That the King's life was attempted, and a revolver fired at him before his departure, there seems no room to doubt, and that this was the proximate cause of his hasty flight; Lamarmora, considering his Majesty's life insecure, the Pope, on hearing of the event, observed: 'I do not know what Providence may have in store for this dethroned prince

of Italy, and whether or not they will ever remount their hereditary thrones, but this I know, that once dethroned there is no restoration possible for the King of Sardinia.

It need hardly be said that the disturbances in Turin and the consequent flight of King Victor Emmanuel have given great pleasure to the Austrians. 'Le Muzzi and his partisans,' say they, 'continue to act as they have recently done, and the newly formed Kingdom of Italy cannot fail to fall to pieces.'—Times' Cor.

The Correspondent of Tablet states:—Here the revolutionary party are terribly discomfited by the news of Victor Emmanuel's departure, and a great many doubtful adherents of the Pope are waxing remarkably loyal since the arrival of the telegram. 'If point d'argent point de Suisse' is a true proverb, it holds good still more so in the case of the National Committee, and the demonstrations of the patriotic description have gradually faded out before the dearth of supplies from the Piedmontese exchequer, which became small by degrees and beautifully less since Signor Perrazzi and his colleagues left office.

The gentlemen forming the committee of Catholic laymen visiting Rome, and who have been intrusted with the task of drawing up the address to the Holy Father, have completed their labours, and the document is ready for presentation as soon as his Holiness fixes the day for its reception. No ecclesiastic whatever has been present at, or cognizant of, the consultations regarding its form and substance, and as the spontaneous and independent expression of the faith and loyalty of the foreign laity passing the winter here, it cannot fail to be most grateful to the Holy Father. The committee in itself is a guarantee for the independent character of the movement. The names of its noble president, Lord Stafford, of the Dukes Scott and Maddison, Comtes de Guze, De Val, de Beauville, and Mr. Elliott, banker, on whom the redaction has jointly devolved, are an evidence that it has not been initiated or carried on by any lower motive than the sense entertained by all true-hearted Catholics of every shade of political opinion, and of every varying nationality, that there comes a moment when those varieties (rather than differences) fade into nothing before the present exigency; and that, in our own land, Whig and Tory forget their dissensions when Napoleon lay camped in sight of our shores in the early years of this century, and joined hands for the defence of their common soil, so the hour has arrived when men must feel that, above before all, they are Catholics, and that the struggle for the Church's rights cannot be shirked or delayed, though almost all others may be postponed or conciliated. Since the signature of the Convention the eyes of all have been opened to the immediate and pressing nature of the position, and the conviction has been forced home on all, that work, and that in the noblest of causes, lies before them.

Public opinion runs so strongly at this moment in the old blind Protestant direction, that there is some moral courage in the adherence of those exposed to its influences to an act so completely misunderstood and misrepresented in England as the Encyclical, but among the descendants

of the old Romans Who fought so well for Rome

in the worst days of persecution in England and Ireland, there are few, we may hope who will fail here now. Belgium, France, Austria, and Spain will be simply represented, and we also who have this year the honour of the presidency, may hope to give our full quota to the deputation.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—It is to be desired that Victor Emmanuel's reception at the Palazzo Pitti may be a little more select than those of Prince Humbert are likely to be at Naples. 2,000 invitations have been issued for the court ball; a better criterion of the social status of the invited guests cannot be given than the uncourbed and notorious fact that these very invitations are being sold, *a qui en veut*, at two piastres apiece in the cafes of Naples, and as those who buy are probably of a more respectable and select class than the sellers, the arrangement offers a slight guarantee against a majority of journeymen tailors or barbers, of which the company mainly consisted on the last occasion; the rest of the guests being even less admissible into respectable society. His Royal Highness deserves the highest credit for being 'jolly' under adverse circumstances, and comes out under difficulties with an energy that would put to shame Mark Tapley. His perseverance in the search after popularity deserves a better cause, and the way he is devoting himself to catering for the public amusement is worthy of the Duke of Sutherland and the Crystal Palace Committee. The prisons are swarming, it is true, but are not the ears of the miserable captives to be gladdened by the tramp of a mounted and masked cavalcade passing down the Toledo? Bread is very dear, and tax is trebled, but then official *Gastelle* announces that three carts full of patriotic *Gastelle* are to be given to the martyr-makers. The encounters with the brigands have been beyond count this month, and Prince Humbert himself narrowly escaped falling into their hands near Capua last week, his guns and servants remaining as prize in the power of the armed band who seized and emptied the royal equipages. Well! unluckily that little contretemps did occur but then it was only the result of the extreme popularity of his Royal Highness his loyal subjects even asking the imputation of kidnapers for the pleasure of obtaining his company. All these and a hundred other little episodes like the 'raid of Cambrona' I had the pleasure of recording last week, do not occur under sober, stupid, unromantic absolutisms. Nobody waylays the Pope when he goes out driving, or tries to carry off Franz Josef of Austria, or annex King Wilhelm of Prussia when he is walking near Potsdam, nor do the Russians, as far as Europe is aware, make a target of the Czar. It is the sovereigns, *vox populi*, who seem to be the present objects of these unpleasant attentions on the part of their subjects.

Garibaldi seems to have changed his mind as to Liverpool, as I see by the *Italie* that he is expected shortly in Sicily and Naples, and seems to have some insane notions regarding the Quadrilateral, and in the Dalmatian and Venetian coasts, of which a few discharges of Austrian *mitraille* will make extremely short.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The *Presse* says:—

"We learn that proposals for a further considerable reduction of the Austrian army, especially in Italy, have been submitted to the Emperor for approval."

SWITZERLAND.

Federal recruiting agents have been very busy in Switzerland. That disgraceful system of 'crimping,' which has been so extensively practiced on the Queen's subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, is carried on so much the same manner among the Swiss. Emigration agents hold out to men of the poorer classes brilliant promises of work and pay, and the unfortunate dupes emigrate, not to work, but to become 'food for powder.' Many of them also, not less deluded by the light in which the American contest is represented to them, go out for the purpose of taking part in the 'glorious' war for 'liberty.' It is said that certain persons undertook to organize a 'military emigration' in Switzerland, and offers were made to Mr. Seward to enlist ten thousand Swiss volunteers. It is creditable to the American Minister that he curtly and decidedly rejected the proposal. Nevertheless as workmen or soldiers, goes on to a great extent in Switzerland; and, in order to put some check upon it, the Swiss Government, in a semi official paper, have called upon the citizens of the republic to desist from visiting America while the war lasts; but, above all, to abstain from taking military service there.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16 The telegrams from Moscow and elsewhere, published in the English and

French newspapers, announcing the administrative incorporation of the Kingdom of Poland with Russia, and the changes in the officials in the Polish Government are entirely unfounded.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11. The *Deutsche Presse* and *Burger Gazette* denies the rumour that France and Russia give moral support to the German Minor States in their resistance to Prussia, and says:—

The interests of Russia in Germany are entirely opposed to those of France. Germany is to France a menace; to Russia she is a bulwark. For Russia, the unity of Germany is an advantage, and the disunion of Germany a danger.

An imperial rescript has been sent to the nobility in Moscow in reply to the address from that body to the Emperor.

His Majesty says:—

"The reforms which have been prepared, and those already realised, sufficiently prove my solicitude for the improvement, as far as possible, of the political organisation of the country. The past must be a guarantee for the future. No subject has a right to anticipate my resolutions, nor is any class legally entitled to speak in the name of others. Such violations of the law can but retard my plans. I am fully convinced that I shall never again meet with such obstacles on the part of my faithful nobility."

The Minister of the Interior has been instructed to communicate this rescript to all the Governors of provinces where Assemblies of the Nobility or Provincial Assemblies meet.

The Telegraphic News Association gives the following as the substance of the rescript:—

"The Senate does not recognise any legal force in the acts of the Assembly at Moscow, and I also am aware that the Assembly has touched upon questions which belong to the Imperial initiative. The accomplished reforms respond to the requirements of the future, and such a deviation on the part of the Assembly from the sphere of its legitimate powers impedes the realisation of my projects. I hope to meet with no further obstacles arising from the action of the nobility, whose services I fully appreciate, and for whom I entertain an unshaken confidence."

CATHOLICS IN RUSSIA.—An Austrian journal publishes accounts of the persecutions to which the Catholics are subjected in the Russian empire, under the pretext of watching over the proceedings of the Poles who adhere to the national party, while the Government, at the time, manifestly favours the Jews. In conformity with the present order of things, it is stated that the children of Catholics can no longer be baptized until documents are produced certifying that the husband, his wife and all his predecessors were Catholics. Poor people find it impossible to get their children baptized as Catholics because of their inability to pay the fee of ten roubles demanded on each occasion. The orthodox Metropolitan of Kiev has interdicted the erection of new crosses without his knowledge and consent, and also the reparation of old ones. The orthodox police, taking advantage of this order, demolished nearly all the crosses and little chapels in one night, so that there remain no exterior signs which can recall the Catholic religion. It is also stated that Count Platner, a Polish Catholic, who proceeded to Vienna at the commencement of the insurrection movement in Poland, who remained there during all the time it continued, and who, consequently, took not the least part in it, has been informed that all his property is confiscated, on the pretext that he is one of the chiefs of the Polish party.

TURKEY.

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.—The attempts made by various religious societies to extend the Christian faith in Turkey have recently created some excitement among the Moslem population, and compelled the intervention of the English Ambassador. The immediate result is a long correspondence just presented to Parliament. It is doubtful whether those who have caused the agitation are under the direct control of the Protestant Societies who have employed missionaries in Turkey, as it appears to have originated in the conduct of some native converts, who have ventured to preach their adopted creed among their own countrymen, at the risk of disturbing the public peace in a dangerous manner. The agitation commenced in July last, when Sir H. Bulwer, in a despatch dated the 18th of that month, reported that "a case of some difficulty and danger had arisen, which would probably cause a disagreeable impression in England." Four or five converts had been preaching in Constantinople, in the 'khanes' or inns, to travellers from the interior of Turkey, who are the most fanatical portion of the population. The attacks publicly made on their faith by those who had renounced it roused great indignation among the Moslems of the capital also, as they considered it a public insult. The people will not tolerate from a renegade what they will listen to calmly from a foreigner born in the creed he professes. The interference of the police became necessary to protect the lives of these converts, and some of them were arrested. The shops where Bibles were sold have been closed, as well as the places where the preaching took place. The Government itself has no apprehension of the religious consequences, but dreads any excitement of the public mind in such a city as Constantinople, where, as Sir H. Bulwer states, 'if any affray occurred, and any blood were shed, it would be impossible to foresee the consequences.' He promises to obtain the release of the converts, and permission for the quiet sale of the Bible. But he had told an English clergyman intimate with these converts that 'they had better remain quiet for a time.' The subject has, of course, excited great interest among the English religious societies. They have interposed in behalf of the converts, who, as it appears by a despatch dated the 4th of October, have been released. This, however, has by no means closed the question, which is very fully stated by Sir H. Bulwer in a report addressed to the committee of the Evangelical Society. The question, he says, narrows itself to this.—"The Ottoman Government is willing to allow all Christians to exercise their own religion quietly, as at home, but it will not allow Mahomedanism to be publicly assailed. Its policy is to protect all religions, but not to allow persons of one religion to attack those of another." His argument applies more or less to all missionary vocations. It may be sufficient to say that he considers their conduct neither 'prudent nor politic.' On the other hand, the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, expresses to Lord Russell his belief that the facts proved 'justify the strongest representation to the Government of the Sultan.' As the discussion of the whole subject fills 99 despatches, it is impossible to follow the details. But as the converts have been released and the depot for the sale of Bibles has been reopened, it is to be hoped that agitation will not extend. Lord Russell appears to have summed up the whole controversy in his despatch of Dec. 15, where he says, 'If the missionaries will hereafter show somewhat more prudence and the Turkish Government somewhat more of friendly forbearance a recurrence of these painful scenes may be prevented.'—Times.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan is more satisfactory. Two men said to have been implicated in the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird were executed on the 16th instant, and it is hoped that through their revelations the other murderers may be detected. The authorities endeavored to keep the matter quiet or prevent a crowd, but it somehow oozed out on the preceding evening, and a large number of foreigners assembled. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* gives the following concise sketch of the proceedings:—

The door opened, and a man bound with cords and blindfolded was led through the crowd, and made to kneel down on a mat placed before a hole

to receive his blood and head. The attendants drew his clothes down off his neck, and gave a few preliminary brushes with the handkerchiefs, as if to stroke the hair all one way. The executioner was one of the Tyoon's soldiers, who had purchased a new sword blade, and had asked permission to do the duty, and thus try his weapon. After securing the linen round the handle, and carefully wetting the blade, he took up his position deliberately on the left side of the victim, and, raising the sword high above his head with both hands, let it fall with a swoop, which severed the neck completely. The head was held up for the inspection of the chief officer present, who signified his approval.—'I have seen,—and it was then thrown into the hole. The other man was carried in, and they appeared to find some little difficulty in getting him to kneel in a convenient position; but when his knees had been properly adjusted and his neck laid bare the other executioner, who had also petitioned that he might fill the office, advanced, took his place by the prisoner's side, and, drawing the sword over his head with an elegant flourish, inflicted the blow as effectually as his predecessor.

These men are believed to have been members of an association sworn to assassinate foreigners whenever occasion offers. They were traced through having entered the house of a countryman, and extorted money and food by threats, exclaiming that they were on their way to Yokohama to punish foreigners. The proclamation posted up by the authorities after their death mentions this crime as the ground for their execution, saying nothing about the murder; but it is understood that they, together with others of their fraternity, were concerned in it.

UNITED STATES.

The House committee for the District of Columbia have by an investigation ascertained that recently 70 persons committed to the jail of this district have been bailed out and sold to substitute brokers. Five or six of them were charged with grand larcenies and the remainder with trivial offences.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.—The New York Tribune which refutes its columns to quack medicines and other immoral advertisements, contains the following:—"Divorces legally procured for persons from any state or country, without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility, desertion, drunkenness and non-support sufficient cause. Success guaranteed. Advice free and confidential. Apply to, &c."

REPUBLICAN MORALITY.—In an article entitled—"Promotion to Rascals," the New York World says:—"Such gigantic corruption never existed anywhere in any age as this which Republicans have engendered and by which they have thriven for four years. It lurks everywhere. The very user of the chief magistrate lies in wait at the White House and levies toll at from five to one hundred dollars a head for speedier admissions, or for his master's signature to permits and pardons; while Mr. Lincoln a two former law partners have unlimited control permits. The deputy warden of the District of Columbia jail sells his prisoners to substitute brokers for from three to six hundred dollars apiece.

In consequence of the disgraceful scene in the U. S. Senate on Saturday last, when the Vice President of the United States was so drunk that he was unable to administer the oath of office to members, a resolution was unanimously passed in that body on Monday prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Senate wing of the Capitol. So the famous senatorial drinking saloon known as the 'Hole in the Wall,' was closed that afternoon and the sign over its door, which read, "exclusively for senators," was turned wrong side out, in mournful semblance to departed senatorial inspiration.

NEW YORK RECRUITING SYSTEM.—How it Works.—Our Board of Supervisors at their last meeting passed an ordinance increasing the county bounty to one thousand dollars for each recruit, directing that the Controller shall issue bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars to be applied to this purpose.

But our objection to the proposed increase of bounty does not alone rest on a belief that it is grossly excessive. Our objection takes the broader ground that for a very large proportion of the recruits enlisted during the past year no bounties whatever should have been paid—the fact being that they were persons held in arrest for nearly all classes of felonies and minor offences, who are allowed the option of enlisting or taking their chances of convictions. It is a lamentable fact, that from such sources we have drawn a large if not the larger part of our city recruits, the recruits of this class rarely being allowed to retain more than five to fifty dollars of the sum paid them, the balance going as his fee to the 'friendly lawyer' i.e. friendly with the Police Justices and District Attorney—who has been employed to secure the privilege of enlistment, in lieu of Sing Sing or Blackwell's Island? In each Police District there is a 'friendly lawyer,' 'F. L.' who has the monopoly at the City Prison feels so conscious of having acquired popularity and fortune in the business, that quite recently he put himself forward as candidate for a lucrative and responsible judicial office—the whole 'bounty-swindling' and 'bounty-jumping' fraternity of our island supporting him with enthusiasm and brass knuckles, tongues, ballots and slung-shot, money, menaces and revolvers.

Under these circumstances—we may, perhaps, be pardoned for not concurring in the Supervisory judgement which would award \$30,000 to Mr. Blunt for his share (we believe partly innocent one) in the creation of this ignoble means of filling up the ranks of our 'gallant armies.' But as it is under the stimulus of \$500 County bounty per man, what must it become if the temptation shall be increased more than three-fold? It is even now complained of by commanding officers to whose regiments recruits are sent from this city, that it takes all the veterans to prevent the desertion of the recruits. Not only do they desert but they demoralize the spirit of any command into which they are thrust, introducing the vices of their infamous lives into the regiments who have received them. All this is very natural—these prison recruits not having enlisted to fight the battles of their country, but as the only ready means of escaping State Prison. Having themselves been defrauded of their bounties, and finding desertion easy, they are not long in profiting by the lesson. They desert, and at once take up 'bounty-jumping' as a profession. They have become as regularly recognized as the keeping of a 'fence' for stolen goods, a 'policy-shop,' or a house of prostitution.

Of these 'professional bounty-jumpers' it is estimated that there are from three to five thousand upon Manhattan Island. They have their headquarters where they re-assemble after each star-engagement tour 'through the provinces.' A few nights ago a gang, numbering 11, were caught in a hotel holding high level on the spoils of an excursion from which they returned. Each gang is under the command of a higher grade of criminal to wit, the 'bounty swindler' calling himself a 'Substitute Broker,' who provides the rank and file of his party with travelling expenses, disguises and so forth he being often intimate with certain assistant Provost-Marshal, and talking for these services the greater part of the bounties for which the lower villains have to peril their very lives. Not many weeks since one of these 'bounty swindlers' left with a party of seven lads ranging from 17 to 25. At least one of the young men was previously innocent, and was seduced by the 'bounty swindler' to accompany him under a plea that he was 'hiring laborers for the Quartermaster's Department in St. Louis. The story is soon told; a paragraph in the daily papers announced that here of this gang of seven had been 'rot the preceding morning at Indianapolis, and the remain-

ing four, together with the "bounty swindler" are now back in this city, having successfully escaped. N. Y. Tribune.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

Our Debating Society has had under consideration the question, "Which has been more fatal to the human race War or Intemperance?" and the conclusion is said to have been that War has been the chief destroyer. We think this an error. True, countless millions have perished in the shock of battle. Senostris, Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Tamerlane, Jenghis Khan, Napoleon, have redressed the earth's surface with blood, and have caused untold misery. But they marked distinctive eras, between which long periods of peace prevailed, and the recuperative process was unchecked. Intemperance, on the other hand, knows no rest. Stealing into the quiet of a family, it transforms the husband or father, the son or brother—and alas! too often the wife and mother,—into a brute, and the happiness of the family is hopelessly wrecked. Not one family merely, but hundreds—nay countless thousands in our land, are suffering from this curse. Yet, extended as is this evil, there are those who add to it by advertising pestiferous mixtures, under the name of "Bitters" composed entirely of whiskey or rum, and to which, fabulous virtues are ascribed. Beware of these vile shams. Remember, that if you have a taste for intoxicating drinks, they will increase it; if happily you have none, they will create it. The only safe remedy for you is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS; it will cure your disease, without creating another infinitely worse, for it contains no intoxicating properties.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE.—According to the late Sir Astley Cooper, no man ought to know, from any physical sensation, that he has a stomach. Let those who are daily reminded of the existence of the organ, by pain, and all the concomitants of dyspepsia whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member try, merely try, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. As surely as they do so, their living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease. They will forget that they have stomachs, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic reminds them all the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more after eating, pain in the right side, nightmar, or constipation. The cures effected by this pure and incomparable vegetable alterative are complete and radical. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in conjunction with the Pills. 410 J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

RECALLED TO LIFE!

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:

Dr. Picault: Dear Sir,—Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife, who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure. JOSEPH BELLANGER, No. 39 Aylmer Street.

I do remember having been called for the above case, and not hearing of anything since that time, I thought she was surely dead long ago. P. B. PICHAULT, M.D. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 454

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the Materia Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet. To avoid the mortification of purchasing an inferior article, 'Murray & Lanman's' Florida Water should always be asked for. 189 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

Who is N. H. Downs?—He is, or rather, was a public benefactor, a philanthropist. He is now dead, but he has left behind him a monument more lasting than brass or marble. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and his Balsamic Elixir is sought to be a household treasure in every family. It is a certain cure for coughs and colds. See advertisement in another column. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. March, 1865.

TIME WILL TELL.—Yes, that is the sure test. That which does not appear plain to-day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certainties, or uncertainties are all to be decided, by time, which never fails to bring out the truth or falsity of any matter. For five years the Vermont Liniment has been before the public and their verdict has always been steadily in its favor. Use it for pains both internally and externally. It is warranted. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. March, 1865.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AS A MANURE FOR BARLEY.

[Letter from Mr. A. Maynard, of the firm of Maynard & Co., St. Hyacinthe.]

Sir,—I wish the Phosphate of Lime manufactured by you last summer, and am in a position to certify that it is the most valuable manure which has ever come under my notice. I put nearly 200 lbs on an arpent and a half sown with barley, sowing both together and harrowing them over. The Barley sprouted so vigorously and maintained such a beautiful healthy appearance, that I obtained the first prize for Barley above all other competitors for the parish of St. Hyacinthe. The Barley in question was sown alongside another strip of land also containing Barley, manured in the ordinary manner and yielded an certain fully fifty per cent more. I therefore sincerely believe that Phosphate is a manure which no farmer can do without, and they should all use it.

A. MAYNARD. ANDREW COE, Esq., Montreal. For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyman, Clark & Co. Devins & Bolton, Wm. Evans, and merchants in every county.

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood, is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,

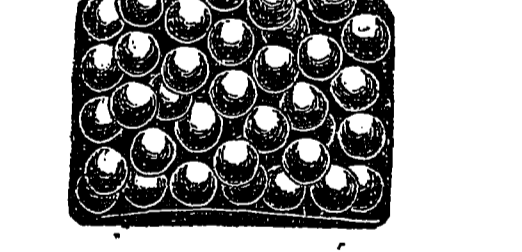
when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK,

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with



BRISTOL'S (VEGETABLE) SUGAR COATED PILLS, THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY J. F. Henry & Co. 203 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harris, A. G. Davidson, Pisault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

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